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FALL OF JAVA IMMINENT! DUTCH UNABLE TO RESIST; COMMUNICATIONS CUT

ENTIRE NATION VOWS ULTIMATE VICTORY IN WAR OF EAST ASIA

Premier Delivers Starring Appeal as Conflict Enters Fourth Month

TOJO, SHIMADA AT SHRINES

Leaders Pay Respects to Nation's Heroes at Yasukuni In Full Dress

In his message to the nation broadcast from his official residence yesterday evening at 7:40, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, made clear the Government's policy toward the forthcoming general election and besought the positive cooperation of the nation in the successful execution of this policy.

After paying high tribute to the Imperial Army and Navy for the very brilliant victories which they have scored since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Premier, referring to the general election to be held on April 30, said that while Japan is at war everything ought to be done with victory in war chiefly in view.

Seeks Virile Diet

The forthcoming general election affords an excellent opportunity for the nation to demonstrate its firm determination to fight this war out in the face of all difficulties in the way. The new Diet to be formed as the result of the forthcoming general election must be one which is fresh and virile and conformable to the situation at home and abroad which has undergone a marked change since the outbreak of the China Affair and especially since the start of the present War of Greater East Asia.

Proceeding, the Premier said that the nation must rise above petty feelings and old ways and must also liquidate the attitude of indifference which it was apt to adopt toward politics in the past. All must cooperate positively to set up a fresh and vigorous Yokusan Diet by returning the right candidates to the House. The men of ability whom the present war situation needs should be such persons as can devote themselves to the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. It is not enough for them to have profound knowledge and rich experience.

Deplores Dishonesty

It would be a shame on the nation if irregular and dishonest practices as in the past should be committed in the general election to be held at such a momentous juncture as at present. It would seriously impede the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. Only when all voters have exercised their franchise properly and judiciously, inspired by the unalloyed motive of serving the best interests of the State, will a new Yokusan Diet worthy of the name be brought about and domestic structure required for the successful execution of the War of Greater East War will be achieved.

Sunday marked the third month since the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain on December 8, last year. Coming as it does on top of the announcement of the heroic deaths of the nine heroes on the Special Attack Flotilla, the whole nation greeted the day with a fresh realization of their responsibilities and with the firm determination to exert their best efforts for the successful termination of the war.

At 7:30 a.m. Yoshihisa Kuzuo, Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, broadcast a lecture called "Respecting the Declaration of War." As was the case last month the day was a Sunday, and all schools, firms and offices being closed, everyone was able to spend the auspicious occasion suitably, participating in domestic and neighborhood group activities.

Leaders Pay Respects

From early morning the grounds in front of the Imperial Palace, the Yasukuni Shrine, and the Meiji Shrine were crowded with worshipping children. At 8:40 a.m. Premier Hideki Tojo, with Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, visited the Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines, clad in full uniform, and vowed to carry the war through to a successful finish. Governor Matsumura of Tokyo Prefecture was also present.

From noon a musical program was conducted at the Hibiya Park Concert Hall. The program included the "Patriotic March" and the "Song of the Declaration of War." The whole audience joined in the chorus, led by the Nippon Chorus Band.

The radio program began at 7:40 p.m. with Premier Tojo's broadcast, "An Address to the People of Japan." This was followed by a speech on "The Election of Members for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association," directing the nation to keep in mind the ultimate end of the war when they cast their votes. Other speakers broadcast various lectures, such as the "Gratitude Postal Savings," "Increased Production for Self-Sufficiency," "Cultivation of Castor Oil," etc.

The people were reminded of the enemy raid on Minamitorijima Island, and encouraged to redouble their next-door group anti-aircraft activities.

Japanese Warplanes Bomb Batavia Airfield

Smoke burst from this airfield on the outskirts of Batavia when the Japanese bombers swooped down and unloaded their explosives on the airfield. As may be seen in the photograph above, the bombs all landed within the airport, blasting the airport facilities there. Dark columns of smoke may be seen rising from the flying ground. (Censored by Navy Ministry No. 571)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BANDOENG RADIO GOES OFF THE AIR

SHANGHAI, March 8.—The situation for the Allies in western Java became very gloomy as the radio station in Bandoeng was forced to go off the air.

Officials in Washington and London were thrown into panic when the Bandoeng radio station, which had been broadcasting war news from the Java front suddenly went off the air at 3 p.m. Shanghai Time, Saturday, with the following curt closing remark: "We are now shutting down. Good-bye until the next time. Long live the Queen!"

With no further information reaching the leaders in the United States and Britain, their anxiety is heightening as the silence lengthens.

STIMSON AND HULL MAY RESIGN

LISBON, March 8.—Unable to face the heavy responsibility created as the result of the continued reverses suffered by the Allies in both the Pacific and the Atlantic war fronts, the United States Secretary of War, Colonel Stimson is cited by political quarters in Washington as contemplating withdrawal from public office. He is expected to tender his resignation in the very immediate future.

Further reshuffling in Washington is anticipated by these quarters, who report that United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull is also planning to resign from his Washington post. It will be recalled that Mr. Hull is at present recuperating from a nervous breakdown.

AUSTRALIA REMOVING ALL LANDMARKS

SHANGHAI, March 8.—Australia is rapidly preparing for a Japanese invasion on her shores, according to a Melbourne dispatch. The Australian Government today announced that all direction signs to various towns and villages will disappear within 6 days along a 100-mile belt on the Australian coastline under the new National Security regulations. "These road signs may be of assistance to the enemy in case they effect a possible landing" the announcement read.

Meanwhile, other sweeping proclamations under the National Security regulation were made by the Australian authorities. All citizens in Australian were requested to register their firearms with the authorities and a warning that a heavy penalty will be imposed to all those failing to comply with the Government regulations, was issued.

THAI PREMIER TO FORM NEW WAR GOVERNMENT

Confidence Placed in Leader; Resignation Paves Way for Stronger Cabinet

Domei

BANGKOK, March 8.—Immediately following the en bloc resignation of his Cabinet, Luang Pipul Songgram was ordered by the Council of Regency of Thailand to form a new Government yesterday.

The earlier Pipul Cabinet on Saturday submitted its general resignation in the belief that a change to a stronger War Cabinet was necessary and proper to meet the prevailing situation, announced the communique of the Thai Publicity Board.

The Council of Regency has utmost confidence in Premier Pipul Songgram and has ordered him to administer the affairs of State until the formation of the new Cabinet which is expected in a few days, the communique concluded.

Seymour Presents Credentials

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Horace James Seymour, newly appointed British Ambassador to Chungking has presented his credentials to President Lin Sen, Reuters reported here from Chungking today.

SWATOW CHINESE SENT HOME FROM HONGKONG

Japanese Authorities Provide Ships for Repatriation Of Stranded Persons

C.P.S.

SWATOW, March 7.—The first of a number of steamers being provided by the Japanese authorities at Hongkong arrived here with 300 Chinese refugees who had been seeking to return to Swatow.

Chang Yung-fu, State Councillor of the National Government, has been making a tour of various overseas Chinese communities as the special delegate of the Government for overseas Chinese affairs. He made a request upon the Japanese authorities for transportation facilities to repatriate several thousand former residents of Swatow who were in dire straits in the former British crown colony.

Special steamers have been chartered as a result of this request. The Swatow office of the overseas Chinese affairs department has appropriated 100,000 dollars for the repatriation of these Chinese to their homes in the rural districts of Swatow. The Swatow municipality has been entrusted with this work of repatriation and other measures for the relief of the returning Chinese.

BRITAIN IS UNLIKELY TO SATISFY INDIANS

Appeasement Policy Which Is Expected to Be Pursued Believed Insufficient

Special to the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—As the pressure of the Japanese Army on India increases, Britain is growing extremely uneasy and impatient, so that the decision of the attitude of the British Government toward India has become one of the most urgent problems.

The London correspondent of the New York Times reports that the British Government is obliged to make an important concession to India but that the concession which it is going to make will still fall far short of the expectations of Gandhi and other Congress Party leaders.

May Hold Secret Meeting

It is said that the British Cabinet will hold a secret meeting shortly on the Indian problem and will decide to revise its Indian policy fundamentally. Quite recently, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, had a prolonged interview with Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, and exchanged views on the Indian problem. At this interview, it is reported, Sir Stafford supported the independence movement of the Congress Party but Churchill stoutly opposed to the idea of granting independence to India during the present war.

In connection with the Indian problem, the British Government has issued the following informal statement:

To Issue Declaration

"The British Government has recently reached a provisional decision for the settlement of the Indian problem. The British Government wishes to make a clear and decisive declaration regarding the future status of India. It also wishes to establish harmony between the Mahommedans and Hindus and to take measures for causing all political parties to appoint members to the Administrative Council and the State Governments."

There is little doubt that under the new Indian policy the British Government will still withhold independence from India. It obviously intends to secure the all-round cooperation of India in the prosecution of the war by means of a mere appeasement policy.

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Units Occupy Jambi, Strategic Point In Central Sumatra

ALSO TAKE OIL FIELDS

Mopping-Up Operations Completed in Southern Part of Island, Announcement Says

Another point of strategic importance in the central part of Sumatra was occupied by Imperial Army Units on March 4 and the oil fields south of the key point were secured, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday at 5:15 p.m.

The communique says:

"Imperial Army Units in the Sumatra area attacked and annihilated the remnants of the defeated enemy in the vicinity of Muaratebo, and while occupying Jambi, a key point in the central part of Sumatra, secured possession of the oil fields south of Jambi on March 4, at 5 p.m. On March 5, they completed the mopping-up operations in South Sumatra."

Jambi, which was occupied by the Japanese Army on March 4, is an important city with the most valuable oil fields in the Netherlands East Indies to the south of the city. Several battalions of infantry have been stationed there. It is noted historically also as the capital of the kingdom of Jambi which refused allegiance to the Netherlands Government for many years after the invasion of Sumatra by the Netherlands.

Burmese Attitude Worries London

Domei

BERNE, March 7.—Military circles in London were reported here today by a London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Nachrichten to be extremely perturbed over the cooperation of Burmese natives with Japanese Forces.

These circles were quoted as declaring that the indifference of the natives toward the war is an indication that they favor the Japanese and their infiltration tactics.

Forgetful of the resentment aroused in Burma by Britain's high-handed imperialistic methods, these quarters were unable to understand why the Burmese should turn against the British when Chungking troops were aiding in the defense of Burma.

They were especially upset by the activities of the Burma nationalist group in Rangoon, the report said. Open worry over the problem of sending reinforcements to India was reported evident as the admission was made that the sending of such aid is highly problematical in view of the difficulty of communications.

JAPANESE MOP UP TIMOR

37 Prisoners Captured East of Kupang On Dutch Island

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, March 6.—Japanese mopping-up operations on Dutch Timor are making steady headway, according to a field dispatch reaching here today.

The Japanese Forces, engaged in clearing the island of remnants of the Netherlands East Indies and Australian troops following their occupation of Kupang, captured 37 prisoners, including a Dutch Lieutenant-Colonel, early Wednesday morning at Soe, some 20 kilometers east of Kupang, the dispatches reported.

Port Darwin and Port Moresby Bombed; Japanese Destroy 2 U.S. Planes at Limay

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Australian military authorities announced that formations of Japanese planes today twice heavily bombed Port Darwin, scoring hits on military objectives, according to a Sidney radio report received here.

Port Moresby Bombed

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Japanese bombers today again raided Port Moresby, British New Guinea, causing heavy damage to various military objectives, according to a report received here from Melbourne.

Japanese Planes Raid Limay

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN LUZON, March 8.—Formations of Japanese bombers yesterday morning raided an enemy airdrome at Limay, on the Bataan Peninsula, in three waves and destroyed two Curtiss P-40 fighter planes on the ground.

Direct hits were also scored on hangars and other facilities at the airdrome.

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, all the Japanese planes returned safely to their bases.

GOVERNORS CLOSE FIVE-DAY MEETING

General Election, Food Supply Studied; Public Demands Guide Decisions

The forthcoming general election and the question of the supply of foodstuffs were the chief subjects discussed at the gubernatorial conference held from March 3 to March 7. The conference differed from previous such meetings in that the Governors subjected local affairs to the demands of the whole nation at the time of this unparalleled national crisis. The responsibility of the Governors is always heavy, but at a time of national peril their duties are especially heavy, for the Governors have close touch with the people, and the people look up to them as their proper leaders.

In his address to the Governors on the first day of the conference, Premier Tojo stressed the following points:

Must Lead People

Administration must always control routine matters.

The officials must have positive spirit to come forward and lead the people.

Warm consideration must always be attached to their administration.

By saying the administration must always control routines, the Premier suggested that certain matters must always be settled by their good judgment instead of applying rules and regulations for their settlement. He also suggested that the administrators must always consider things from the people's standpoint before executing their policies.

Touching on the forthcoming general election of the House of Representatives, the Premier said that the Government desired that men capable of rendering positive assistance to the State in the attainment of the goal of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion be chosen.

Firm Determination Needed

Minister of Justice Michiyo Iwamura stressed the fact that since the forthcoming election is the first to be held since the dissolution of the political parties, the local Governors must have the firm determination to carry it out as smoothly as possible, rejecting the traditional abuses of the old party systems.

Home Minister Yuzawa made a long speech dealing with the relations between the Government and the Prefectural Governors and stressed the need for the close understanding between the two.

Other questions discussed were the reorganization of middle and small industries, the increase in the production of foodstuffs, charcoal, horses, etc. Various policies were discussed pertaining to the lowest standard of living possible during wartime conditions.

The conference ended on March 7 with the unanimous decision on the part of the Prefectural Governors to carry out the wishes of the Government to the best of their ability, and to make its wishes known to all the people in every corner of their respective prefectures.

BOLSTER CEYLON DEFENSE

Troops Already Landed for Protection of Island

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Confronted with a grave crisis in defense of the Indian Ocean following the establishment of Japanese control over the Malay Peninsula, the British High Command in India will intensify the defense of Ceylon Island, it was reported here from Colombo.

CHOSENESE BURNING WITH NIPPON SPIRIT

Governor of Chosen Declares People Petitioning to Be Sent to the Front Line

In order to present his reports on the administration of Chosen, General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen arrived at Ofuna on Sunday.

The Governor-General first visited his own residence in Kamakura, traveling by car. On the 11th he will come up to Tokyo, and pay his respects at the Imperial Palace and to all members of the Imperial Family. On the 15th, the Governor-General will present his reports to His Majesty the Emperor.

The Governor-General gave the following interview on existing conditions in Chosen.

Desire to Join Army

"With the outbreak of the present war, the people of Chosen have been fired to a fresh pitch of national enthusiasm, and have solidified into a unified body for the successful completion of the war. Fired by the reports of the courageous deeds of Japanese youngsters on the battlefield, the young men of Chosen have come forward with the petition that they too be sent to the front lines of the present war.

"Last year the limit of volunteers was fixed at three thousand men, but the applicants totaled more than 250,000. Their enthusiasm is wonderful. The Chosenese contributed ¥10,000,000 during the five years of the China Affair. Within three months since the outbreak of the present war, they contributed an equal sum. They also contributed 77 airplanes to the Japanese Army just prior to the outbreak of the war, but after December 8 they increased the number to 245. These examples will serve to show that the patriotism of the Chosenese is not a whit inferior to that of the Japanese.

Rice Crop Good

"With regard to food, the rice crop last year was 24,800,000 koku. This is 2,400,000 koku above the average, and 3,300,000 koku more than the production the year before last. There is enough for exportation to Japan. There is a project afoot which will increase production to 34,000,000 koku by 1955.

"The mining industries are being carried on with increased vigor, and iron ore, gold, tungsten, and molybdenum are being mined with the aid of cheap electricity. The future prospects of the mining industries are bright indeed.

"Compared with Japan and Manchoukuo, the labor power of Chosen is considerable. The Government, military and people are cooperating closely for the proper utilization of this labor power.

Asiatics Will Unite

"Last year the military governor of Manchoukuo visited Chosen and established the amalgamation of the industries, economics, defenses, and communications of both Manchoukuo and Chosen. The development of communications especially will see great progress in the near future.

"The food production of North China and the labor power of Manchoukuo are closely connected, and in the coming second conference at Keijo, the North China representatives will also take part. The Asiatic continent, therefore, will unite into one body, and concentrate all its energies for our common aim."

May Leave Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 7.—Negotiations for the evacuation of 1,600 American citizens, including United States diplomatic officials, now remaining in Shanghai, shortly will be conducted through the Swiss Consulate, it was announced by the Consulate today. Applications of American nationals wishing to evacuate will be received by the Swiss Consulate and the American Resident Corporation in Shanghai, it was also revealed.

Complete Control of Entire Island Is Now Mere Question of Time

BROADCASTING STOPS

Enemy Positions North of Bandoeng Collapse Before Vigorous Japanese Onrush

Domei

SAIGON, March 8.—The complete control of the entire island of Java by the Japanese Army is now a mere question of time. Broadcasting from all points in the Netherlands East Indies has stopped since last night, but collating the information received from all enemy points outside the Netherlands East Indies, the war situation in the Java area seems to be as follows: (1) The Dutch positions north of Bandoeng collapsed before the vigorous onrush of the Japanese Forces on the morning of March 7, and the Japanese Forces are marching on Bandoeng. (2) The Commander of the Netherlands East Indies Army issued a military proclamation saying that the situation was extremely serious and exhorting all to their utmost efforts. (3) Communication between Java and London and New York was disrupted on the afternoon of March 7. It was on March 7 at 11:50 a.m. that the telegraphic communication between America and Java became paralyzed.

Sends Pathetic Message

Prior to the stoppage of this telegraphic communication, the Bandoeng Telegraph Office sent the following pathetic farewell message to the New York Telegraph Office: "We are obliged to make this our last message to your office. So long, until peace returns and we meet again."

Pressure Growing Intense

Domei

BERNE (Switzerland), March 7.—Collating the latest items of information received here, the war situation on Java Island on March 7 was as follows: (1) The pressure of the Japanese Army on Surabaya is growing very intensive. The port is now within the range of Japanese artillery. The intense bombardment of the Japanese Army, combined with the heavy bombings of Japanese Air Units, is inflicting a fatal blow on the Netherlands East Indies troops defending Surabaya. (2) The Japanese troops attacking Bandoeng have made a big advance. After severe hand-to-hand fighting, they broke through the outer defenses of Bandoeng and reached the line of defense in the suburbs of the city.

The military authorities of the Netherlands East Indies admitted that it has become impossible to defend Bandoeng against the vigorous attack of the Japanese Forces, land and air, which by far outnumber the defenders. (3) On March 6, the Japanese Army occupied a key point some 25 kilometers from the south coast of Java, thereby severing connection between eastern and western Java. The key points still held by the Netherlands East Indies troops are, besides Surabaya and Bandoeng, only two, namely, Magelang which is located at a point 25 kilometers from the south coast of Java, and Meland which lies 130 kilometers south of Surabaya.

Admits Withdrawal of Troops

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—According to a London telegram, the British Government authorities admitted the withdrawal of the Allied troops from western Java on March 6. They announced inability to resist the vigorous Japanese attacks, from the ground and from the air. The Allied forces have evacuated the fortified zone of Bandoeng. The British authorities phrased their announcement in such a way as to create the impression that the withdrawal of the Allied troops was natural because they were inferior to the Japanese both in strength and equipment.

Except for a small number who still pin some hope to the prolonged defense of Bandoeng, the general public believes that the entire island of Java has virtually fallen into Japanese hands. Reflecting these despondent reports from London, all Stockholm papers take the view that British influence has completely been eliminated from the southwestern Pacific.

They were unanimous in reporting on March 6 that the fall of Batavia has sealed the fate of the Netherlands East Indies. Japanese control of Java means a world revolution economically and historically. Britain and all other countries must now realize that the loss of Java has put an end to the colonial Empires of Europe.

Exchange of Official Personnel Likely Between U.S. And Japan, Swiss Intimates

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 7.—Concrete proposals under consideration by the Japanese and American Governments relative to the exchange of official personnel of the two countries was revealed to the press today by Mr. Emile Fontanel, Consul-General for the Swiss Government, through whom the negotiations are being carried on.

The evacuation lists under the negotiations will be made up in the following official classifications.

Will Include Clerks

1. Diplomatic and consular officers, other government officers, clerk and personnel of American nationality.
2. American nationals who are properly accredited representatives of the American Red Cross Society, and staff members wishing to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the exchange agreement.
3. American nationals who are properly accredited newspaper correspondents, including radio reporters, press photographers and their staffs.

Family members of those in the above classifications who are of American nationality as well as American members of their household staffs also are to be included.

Consul-General Fontanel revealed that the American Government is planning to take up the repatriation of American nationals of non-official status and "nationals of certain groups" after an agreement has been reached on the exchange of officials.

Students to Be Included

In this special group, which will be composed of non-permanent residents, are included students, scholars, bankers, members of business firms, missionaries, quasi-officials and others. After this group, special consideration will be given to women and children who are listable as permanent residents and others who have special reasons for returning, the Consul-General revealed.

Consul-General Fontanel said that a similar scheme for the exchange of nationals is now under consideration between Japan and Britain. He cautioned, however, that completion of negotiations may take a long time.

GERMAN INTERNEES SAVED BY JAPANESE

Special Landing Party Greeted By Four Axis Citizens At Zamboanga

Domei

ZAMBOANGA, March 5.—Friendship between Japan and Germany was cemented on the battlefield while hostilities raged between Japanese Expeditionary Forces and the enemy in the Philippines, it has been revealed here.

Japanese Units, which had successfully effected a surprise landing here in the face of enemy resistance on March 3, discovered four foreigners rushing toward the barracks waving a German flag.

When they reached the barracks they were more dead than alive, but thanks to first aid treatment by Japanese nurses, they were soon revived.

The first words the Germans uttered were, "Danke, Nippon Banzai."

Later, they told the Japanese that they and their children had lived here for the past 10 years. Following Germany's declaration of war against the United States, they were interned by the American authorities.

Toward the end of January, they learned that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces had occupied Manila and they began looking forward to the day when the Japanese would occupy Zamboanga.

"The day finally came," they gratefully said.

The touching story of how the special landing party rescued the four Germans was related to the Hochi on March 6 by a special correspondent of the Imperial Navy Press Section.

On March 3 a special landing party of the Imperial Navy carried out a forced landing at Zamboanga under heavy enemy fire, says the report. The moon was shining brightly, and the dew-wet palm leaves shimmered softly in the moonlight as the Japanese Forces rushed through the enemy firing lines and charged into their barracks.

Almost simultaneously, four German civilians, dodging the enemy bullets, came running toward the barracks. But they fell before they could reach their objective.

Our stretcher-bearers rushed to their aid, in spite of heavy enemy fire, and tried to raise them up. The four Germans stretched out their hands weakly, and as tears rolled down their cheeks they whispered, "Danke Banzai, danke banzai."

Close by a tremendous shout rent the air, as the Japanese troops routed the enemy. The flag of the Imperial Navy was already flying from the top of the barrack headquarters. Presently dawn came, and in the early light of the morning, the four Germans told their story.

"I was born in Munich," said the eldest of them, "and my name is de Francis. This is my wife, and the other two are my son and daughter. We have been in Zamboanga for more than 10 years. When Germany declared war on America, we were arrested by the police and imprisoned. Toward the end of January, I heard that the Japanese had captured Manila, and since then I have been waiting for you. The arrival of the Japanese troops has been our only hope. This morning I heard the loud booming of guns, and saw that the police headquarters had caught fire. Some American soldiers were rushing about to and fro. I guessed at once that the Japanese troops must have arrived, and taking out the Nazi flag which we had kept hidden, we made our way here."

The soldiers shared their frugal breakfast with the four Germans. Later, during the mopping-up operations, they proved of great help to the Japanese Forces for they knew the geography of the land, and all the ins and outs of the city.

Later they discovered the presence of 68 Japanese prisoners, comprizing men, women, and children, on the island of Araya, and at once led the rescuers there.

REICH OFFICIALDOM HAILS SPEEDY FALL OF BATAVIA

Termed One of Most Important Events in East Asian War Theater

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 6.—The fall of Batavia is described by the Wilhelmstrasse as one of the most important strategic events of the East Asian theater of war, which will have far reaching effects the result of which will become still further evident.

At the same time the order of the day of March 2, issued by the British Commander-in-Chief, is being recalled by the Wilhelmstrasse in which it was stressed that Java constituted the last bulwark of defense in the Southwestern Pacific and that an Allied offensive would be the defense. Only four days later the meaninglessness of this appeal to the Allied troops to defend the Dutch East Indies has become evident, it is stressed.

CHINESE GROUPS ORGANIZE

Leader of Federation Pledges Loyalty To Nanking Government

C.P.S.

SHONAN CITY, February 28.—A Federation of Overseas Chinese Societies is being organized here under the leadership of Dr. Lim Boon-Keng (Lin Wen-Ching). The new federation is expected to be inaugurated immediately.

Dr. Lim, it will be recalled, recently addressed a message to President Wang Ching-Wei pledging his loyalty to the National Government, and willingness to support the Japanese authorities in the promotion of the interests of the peoples of East Asia.

Wounded Warriors Observe Memorable Day

On March 8, the auspicious occasion of the third monthly observance of the day Japan declared war on the U.S. and Britain, the whole nation turned their hearts and faces toward the Imperial Palace, pledging afresh their determination to carry the war through to the finish. Above are shown the white-clad wounded warriors of the Imperial Navy paying their respects before the Imperial Palace.

NANKING PROCLAIMS NEW EAST ASIA DAY

8th of Every Month Commemorated for Purpose of Enhancing Sphere Spirit

Domei

NANKING, March 7.—For the purpose of enhancing the spirit of fostering and protecting the sphere of Greater East Asia and to commemorate the historic day, December 8, 1941, when Japan challenged the Anglo-American Powers in the war to exterminate their aggression in East Asia, the National Government of China has established the East Asia Fostering and Preservation Day which will be commemorated on the 8th of every month.

President Wang Ching-wei issued the following statement regarding the establishment of this day:

Takes on Material Form

"In accordance with the decision reached at the Central Political Council, it is proclaimed that the 8th of every month will be observed as East Asia Fostering and Preservation Day, effective from tomorrow.

"The words 'Foster and Preservation of East Asia' have, at length, during the past several years grown to be a common faith among the peoples of East Asia, and with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, this faith took on material form.

"Those who put into practice this faith are comrades of the sphere of East Asia, and those who do not are its enemies.

Must Carry Out Duties

"On this day of commemoration, each and every person should display his respective duties, exerting himself to the utmost in carrying out his duties, and upon the high ideal of sharing the difficulties and hardships of one another endeavor to accomplish his responsibilities for the purpose of realizing the fostering and preservation of East Asia."

U.S., Canada Planning To Produce Rubber By Artificial Means

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 7.—Cut off from vital rubber supplies in the Southern regions of the Pacific as a result of successful Japanese operations, the United States and Canada jointly have planned to manufacture synthetic rubber from petroleum, it was learned here today. Under the present plan, which was drawn up recently, a number of synthetic rubber plants will be established in Canada, while the raw material petroleum, will be supplied by pipelines from oil centers in the central section of the United States, the report disclosed. It was reported that the first synthetic rubber plant, now under construction at Sernia, Ontario, is expected to the ready for operation within the next 15 months.

REICH TO HELP FRANCE BOOST POTATO SUPPLY

Shipping 100,000 Tons for Planting Purposes—Experts' Services Enlisted

Transocean

PARIS, February 24.—Until spring, Germany will send to France from the Reich and from Holland 100,000 tons of best quality potatoes for planting purposes in order to assist in the promotion of French agriculture.

France, as a big agricultural country, will in the future be included in the European supplies system to a far greater extent than hitherto.

The German authorities are making efforts to train French farmers for a more rational farming system. To this end, German experts have been attached to French agricultural life.

Experiments have been made under the supervision of German experts with the cultivation of certain special kinds of agricultural products, while silos for grain and fodder have been constructed with the assistance of German engineers.

In addition to 100,000 tons of potatoes for planting purposes, Germany will send to France higher quality specimens for seeding purposes in other fields and also supply the lacking fertilizer.

JAPAN'S BASIC AIMS FIXED, STATES ENVOY

Ambassador Shigemitsu Says Tokyo Leaders Wish to Restore Normalcy in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 6.—It is the sincere wish of the Japanese to restore conditions in Shanghai to complete normalcy as soon as possible, declared Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, at an interview with foreign correspondents following his arrival this afternoon from Nanking for a week's stay in this city prior to leaving for an inspection tour of South China.

When told that foreigners were greatly interested in future conditions here, particularly in the economic field, Mr. Shigemitsu said, "We Japanese like to do our best to restore all conditions to normalcy as soon as possible."

The Japanese Ambassador said that some time will be taken, but he added that Japan's basic policy remained unchanged. "There are many difficulties in executing details, and that must be understood, but our policy is not affected," he said.

Sees Signs of Normalcy

Mr. Shigemitsu added, "It is, however, gratifying to see signs of the city returning to normalcy, and hopes for a complete return to normalcy are held not only by myself, but by all Japanese authorities."

Asked regarding the promotion and restoration of economic intercourse between Japan and China, he said that much work must be done. However, he reminded the correspondents that trade throughout the world has been affected and declared, "This corner of the world is one of the few places where trade is still going on."

Regarding prospects for an end of the China incident, Mr. Shigemitsu declared that they were 100 per cent better, and expressed his hope that all wars would terminate soon.

Ambassador in Jovial Mood

Mr. Shigemitsu first greeted the correspondents by saying, "It is my sincere pleasure to meet you in this intimate atmosphere. I met some of you in January when I passed through on my way to Nanking, while my acquaintance with others in this group dates back to more than 10 years."

Asked about his impression of Shanghai since his return, Mr. Shigemitsu smiling replied, "I feel that I am getting smaller and smaller. I feel I have little to do because of my very able assistants."

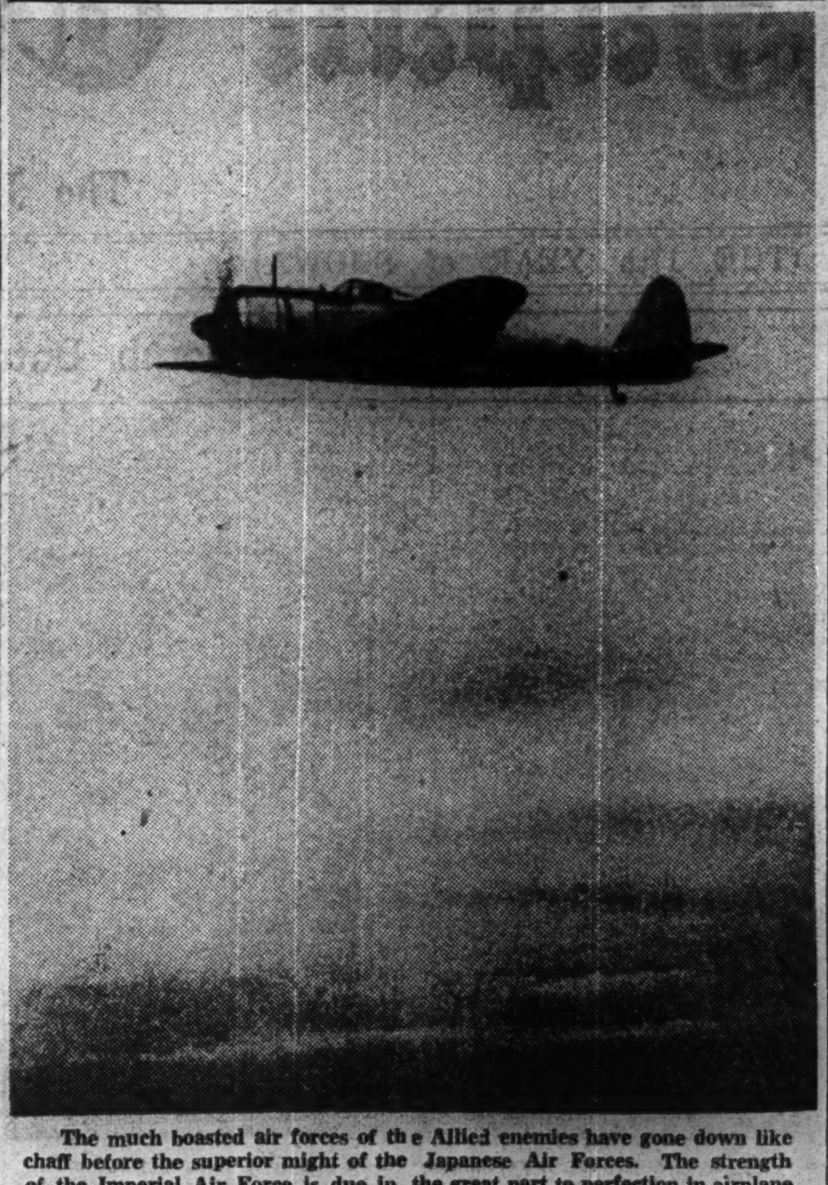
He jokingly added, "The less work, the better, isn't it gentlemen?"

Britain Is Unlikely To Satisfy Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

As the reason for refusing to grant independence to India immediately, the British Government mentions friction between the Mahommedans and Hindus—the large majority of Indian troops are Mahommedans—and it contends that it is impossible for the British Government to agree to any radical change in the administration of India during the progress of the present war.

Japan's Newest Air Fighter



The much boasted air forces of the Allied enemies have gone down like chaff before the superior might of the Japanese Air Forces. The strength of the Imperial Air Force is due in the great part to perfection in airplane technique. Above is shown the inspiring figure of the "Hayabusa," the newest fighter plane of the Imperial Air Force.

Luftwaffe Harasses Enemy on All Fronts, Cripples Supply Lines; Finns Also Active

Domei

BERLIN, March 7.—The German Air Force, supporting successful attacks by land units, yesterday struck destructive blows on Soviet positions and troop concentrations in the upper Volga as well as in the Lovat sector of the eastern front, the German High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, Finnish air formations on the Karelian front dispersed Soviet columns and troop concentration on the Karelian front, the communique said.

Announcing huge losses inflicted on the Soviet air force during the period from February 25 to March 5, the communique disclosed that 197 were destroyed, of which 163 were downed in air combats and 16 by German anti-aircraft while the rest were destroyed on the ground. The communique admitted the loss of 31 German planes during the same period.

Submarines Crippled

On the North African front, Stukas and light bombers of the Luftwaffe yesterday raided enemy camps and concentrations of vehicles and fuel dumps in the eastern Cyrenaica sector, according to the communique which added that in the northern Egyptian area, a large freighter was bombed and damaged east of Marsa Matruh on March 5.

At least two submarines were badly crippled during raids on Malta, British stronghold in the Mediterranean while super-bomb hits were scored by German planes on the Malta citadel and the docks of La Valetta, the communique concluded.

CHINA PASSES NEW LAWS

Nanking Government Amends Laws On Mail Rates, Relief

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 7.—The promulgation of two new laws was announced in a mandate issued by the National Government.

In the mandate issued February 24 the Government stated that Article IV of the Administration of the Postal Service Law, relating to the costs of postage on various classes of mail, had been amended. The new legislation permitted a reduction of the mail tariffs by a petition by the Ministry of Communications to the Executive Yuan.

On February 26 the Government promulgated an amendment to govern the organization of the National Relief Commission.

SILK HOSIERY BANNED

U.S. Public Suffering From Many Inconveniences

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—Cries of protest were heard throughout the United States when the United States Office of Production Management announced that the bulk of women's hosiery will be made from rayon instead of silk and nylon effective April 1, according to a Washington report received here today.

Other inconveniences, which have been added to the long list of don'ts resulting from the war with Japan, include, night baseball and similar forms of evening entertainment, which face abolishment next summer and autumn in certain areas which are confronted with power shortage, the report said.

MUNICIPALITY FOR PAOTING

North China Political Commission Approves Application

C.P.S.

PAOTING, March 6.—The North China Political Commission has recently approved the application for the creation of a municipality at Paoting, in Hopei Province. It was announced here today.

A preparatory committee for the purpose has been appointed by the local authorities with Liu Kai-sheng, Magistrate of Ching Huan as chairman.

Paoting is the present seat of the Government of Hopei Province and is famous as the site of one of China's leading and long established military academies.

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ITALIAN PRESS PLAYS UP JAPAN'S WAR VICTORIES

Admires, Nation's Moral, Material Preparations—Sees India as Britain's Tomb

Stefani

ROME, March 5.—Japanese victories in the War of Greater East Asia are given wide prominence in the Italian press.

The Messaggero pointed out that the Japanese Forces are now fully controlling the Pacific Ocean and would in a short time gain the control of the Indian Ocean. The disasters met by the Anglo-Saxon nations are unprecedented in world history, the Rome journal continued. The peoples in Asia had been under the ruthless oppression of the British, and now they are looking upon Japan for their release. The newspaper expressed highest admiration for the moral and material preparations by the Japanese for this war.

Fleeing from Singapore and retreating in Burma, the British are repeating the stories of Dunkirk and Crete, declared the Popolo de Roma. It further pointed out that the Allied troops were repulsed from their Pacific positions to India, but the situation there is not at all favorable. England will be in no position to make up for her losses from India, but on the contrary India will be the tomb of the British Empire, the newspaper prophesied.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, March 8

KOKUMIN—General Wavell's Visit to Kunming
NICHI NICHI—Britain's Dwindling Munitions Productive Power
ASAHI—The Control and Reorganization of Industry
ASAHI—Another Brilliant Success at Sea

General Wavell's Visit to Kunming

KOKUMIN

Within 48 hours after the landing of Japanese Forces on Java Island, Britain thought fit to give up the defense of that island, and General Wavell, relieved of his supreme command of the Allied army in the Southwestern Pacific, returned to India to resume former post of the command of the garrison in India and Burma. In the meantime, Batavia was occupied by the Japanese Forces and the entire island of Java has been placed under Japanese sway. The united ABCD front in the Southwestern Pacific has thus collapsed entirely and the Indo-Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and the Australia-New Zealand areas have had to be placed under separate command.

The Allied defense of the Netherlands East Indies area has become impossible, and Britain is now making desperate efforts to enlist America's increased aid for the defense of the Australia-New Zealand area and to secure the help of the Chungking Administration for the defense of the Indo-Burma area. Alarmed at the endless series of Allied defeats in the Southwestern Pacific, President Roosevelt is said to have called together at the White House the Secretaries of all Departments and high military and naval officers to discuss strategic and other plans to meet the situation. It is also reported that he held a conference with the diplomatic representatives of the Allied Powers in Washington. In London also, the Allied Military Conference was held with Winston Churchill, and the delegates of Australia, Chungking and other countries in attendance. Another report has it that General Wavell flew to Kunming to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek. General Chiang Kai-shek may ask General Wavell for the supply of war materials as the price of his cooperation with Britain, but, even if his request may be acceded to, all routes of supply are now blocked. The Burma route is virtually cut off. An attempt may be made to open a new route, but it is certain that any new route will be disrupted by the Japanese Forces before it is ever opened. General Wavell, on his part, may ask General Chiang Kai-shek to send his army into Thailand and French Indo-China across the border, but such plans stand no chance of success. Nor would any plan to exploit the Indian populace succeed, as the 300,000,000 Indian people are now sufficiently awakened.

Britain's Dwindling Munitions Productive Power

NICHI NICHI

The British air force bombed the industrial zone in the suburbs of Paris on March 3 and inflicted heavy damage, killing 400 people and wounding some 1,000. The main object of this air raid was evidently to cheer up the British people who are deeply depressed at the succession of reverses which the British forces are suffering on all fronts. In Greater East Asia, the British forces, land, sea and air, have suffered crushing defeats, and in North Africa and in the Atlantic also they are finding it difficult to withstand the vigorous onslaughts of the Axis forces. To add to the distress of Britain, the British capacity for the production of war materials is steadily dwindling. This is a menace to Britain no less serious than hostile raids. The slow progress of the shipbuilding program, which was exposed in the British Parliament during a recent debate, must have particularly shocked the British people who used to have blind faith in the naval strength of their country. Under the shipbuilding program laid down in 1938, seven battleships and five aircraft-carriers were to be built, but, from what a member of the House of Lords pointed out, only three battleships have so far been built under the plan. On the other hand, Britain has lost five battleships in East Asia and Europe since the outbreak of the European war and besides, at least eight battleships are now under repair.

There are many causes—causes which cannot be easily removed—which are responsible for the serious setback in the execution of the British shipbuilding program. First and foremost, there is a shortage of shipbuilding materials, which is due to a marked decline in the British sea transportation capacity. As another important cause a shortage of labor may be mentioned. It is also said that there is a steady decline in the efficiency of British labor. As German air raids on the British Isles grow in intensity with the advent of spring, the British capacity for the building of warships will be affected further. Altogether, the process of the downfall of Britain is being more and more quickened.

The Control and Reorganization of Industry

ASAHI

At the Gubernatorial Conference on March 6, Mr. Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, spoke on the rational reorganization of Japanese industry, with special reference to the adjustment and unification of smaller commercial and industrial enterprises, and asked the local Governors to give wise guidance to small merchants and industrialists to facilitate their change of occupation. Needless to say, in view of the conditions prevailing at home and abroad, it is imperative that economic control should be strengthened. Although individual methods adopted in this regard may leave room for improvement, the fundamental idea underlying them is indisputable. It is inevitable that for a long time to come attention should be concentrated on the expansion of productive power in the defense and key industries in this country. It is equally inevitable that the rational reorganization of industry will entail sacrifices of various kinds.

To be candid, the reorganization of industry which Japan has now in hand is, in a sense, comparable to the economic revolution which followed the Meiji Restoration, and consequently it is unavoidable that it will hit many people in all circles. Seeing, however, that this course must be pursued unflinchingly in the existing circumstances, efforts must be made to minimize the resulting sacrifices as much as possible. It is most important that it should be so arranged that these sacrifices are borne by all classes of people. The smaller merchants and industrialists have already suffered much and it is now up to the capitalists, bankers and enterprisers to display the spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of the successful reorganization of Japanese industry. All economic men who have anything to do with the wartime economy, irrespective of their station in life, must place their experience and ability at the service of the State in the common effort to place the national economy on a secure basis.

Another Brilliant Success At Sea

ASAHI

It was announced by the Imperial Headquarters the other day that Japanese Naval Air Units discovered a powerful enemy squadron on February 21 in the sea several hundred miles northeast of New Guinea and in the battle that ensued, an aircraft-carrier in the enemy squadron was subjected to death-defying attacks by Japanese planes and was badly damaged. In that announcement, however, the sinking of this enemy aircraft-carrier was described as not certain, but the latest Imperial Headquarters' communique confirmed the sinking of this vessel. In the sea in the vicinity of Bali Island also, another enemy aircraft-carrier was badly damaged on February 27. For these brilliant successes scored by the Japanese Navy the nation is really deeply grateful.

The enemy aircraft-carrier, whose sinking has now been confirmed, has turned out to have been one of America's new medium-sized aircraft-carriers. American aircraft-carriers of this type form the nuclei of the "carry striking force" method of American attack and the American Navy used to boast of their efficiency before the outbreak of the present war. The loss of this American aircraft-carrier, coupled with the sinking of the Lexington and the Langley, has considerably reduced the enemy's fighting strength.

It must be remembered, however, that America still possesses, besides four seaplane tenders, five aircraft-carriers including the Saratoga. Further, according to an American report, America has 17 passenger boats which can easily be converted into aircraft-carriers. Such being the case, it is important for the Japanese nation to leave nothing undone in order to provide efficiently against all contingencies. This is especially so as some 30 enemy planes actually appeared over Minamitorijima Isle on March 4.

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NOVELIST RECALLS DEEDS OF HEROISM

Glorious Feat of Special Attack Squadron Brings Back Memory of Other Acts

"Instances are few, even in the brilliant history of Japan, that can well compare with the heroic acts of these Naval officers. Their patriotism is so unique!" declared Kan Kikuchi, noted historian-novelist, Friday in a press interview just after the official announcement was made concerning members of the Special Attack Flotilla, who, at the cost of their lives, proved themselves the chief factors in bringing about the unparalleled victory of the Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor at the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

"It is difficult to find acts equal to those of these gallant officers in Japan's history," Mr. Kikuchi explained, "The first figure I can recall in this connection is a 14th-century hero, Yoshiteru Murakami. Entirely devoted to the cause of Prince Daito-no-miya, when the Prince's Army was threatened with annihilation by a recalcitrant faction, and with the Prince himself ready to kill himself after giving up all hopes of rallying, Murakami daringly proposed to commit harakiri in open view of the assailants by pretending himself to be the Prince. The proposition was approved by the Prince and Murakami acted quite true to his words, the Prince in the meantime, making good his escape.

Attacked Mongol Fleet

"The patriotism shown by Michiari Kono at the time of the Mongol invasion of the northern coast of Kyushu in the latter part of the 13th century is another instance. Together with his uncle Michitoki Kono, Michiari dared to row a tiny boat straight up to the formidable Mongol fleet with such equanimity that the Mongols thought the boat was that of an emissary from the Japanese defenders. The young Kono sprang upon one of the enemy ships and speedily wiped out all on board, capturing the captain, while the rest of the enemy fleet remained struck with awe at the audacity of the Japanese warriors. Throughout his swift campaign, Michiari Kono received only one arrow wound on his left shoulder.

"One of the most outstanding heroic figures during the civil strife period (1573-1603 A.D.) was Katsuaki Torii, a vassal of Lord Nomumasa Okudaira, the owner of the Nagashino castle. Once, the castle was suddenly attacked by hordes under command of Katsuyori Takeda. The assailants intended to capture the castle by prolonging their siege and starving out those in the castle. A messenger was to be sent from the castle to Iyeyasu Tokugawa to ask for the latter's attacks of Takeda's army from behind. But who would dare to break secretly through the besieging hordes?

"Katsuaki Torii then offered himself as the messenger. He swam across the moat surrounding the castle under cover of night, and after many narrow escapes, succeeded in reaching the headquarters of Iyeyasu Tokugawa. The message brought by Torii was readily accepted by Tokugawa. Torii, without being influenced by Tokugawa's kind advice to return to the castle together with the reinforcements to be sent by the latter, started right away on his fateful journey. While crossing the moats, Torii was caught by the besieging army. He was brought to the edge of the moat, his whole body bound up with strong cords. The enemy demanded that Torii, there on the moat, should recite at the top of his voice the words 'Reinforcements will not come. Better surrender at once.' If Torii did so, he would be saved from death, the enemy promised.

'Tokugawa Army Will Come'

"Torii started to call aloud amidst the hushed attention of both the enemies and friends. His loud voice echoed here and there but the words were, 'The Tokugawa army will soon come. The siege will be broken in three days.' Those in the castle jumped with joy, but Torii was struck to death instantly. The undaunted hero did not show any sign of pain but cheerfully succumbed, it is recorded.

"As we come down to the later periods of Meiji, Taisho and the current era, we can find similar examples introduced during wars, among whom the most noted were Commander Takeo Hirose of the Imperial Navy, Lieutenant-Colonel Suhta Tachibana and the Three Human Bullets in the Shanghai battle.

"Now come the heroes of the sea battle at Pearl Harbor to crown all others. I dare call the acts of these heroes unique. Their operations were predestined to be executed only at the sure destruction of their lives. In the face of sure death, they serenely engaged in their tasks for some length of time. Such deeds can not be carried out so accurately and timely by the common run of heroes, I am sure. No praise for their heroism can be too much."

BERLIN PRIZE COURT MEETS

Session Held for First Time Since its Creation

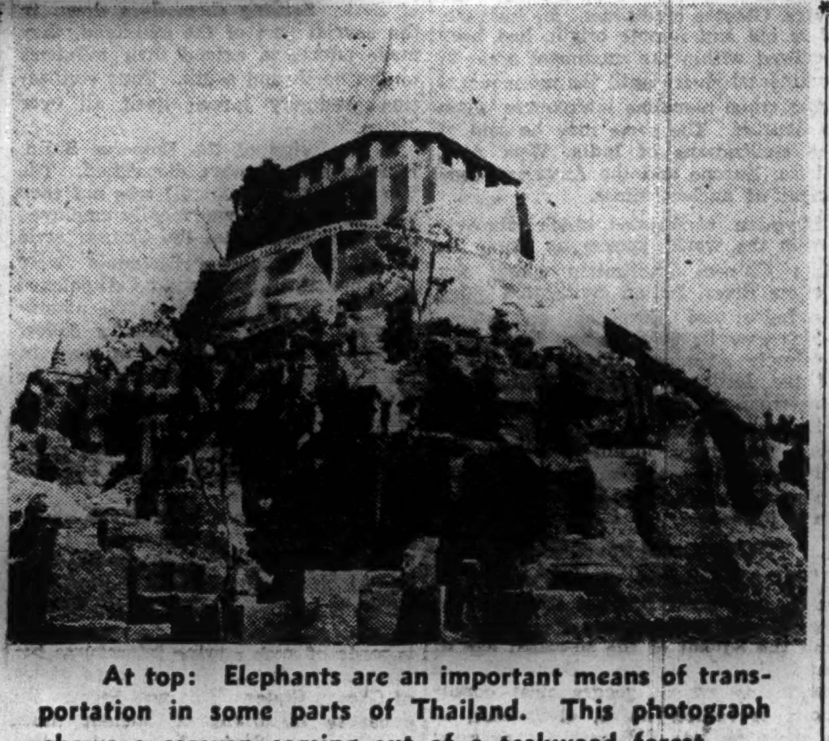
Transocean

BERLIN, February 22.—The prize court of Berlin, which was formed in April last year to relieve the Hamburg prize court, met for the first time yesterday.

The Berlin court's competence includes the Mediterranean, Baltic, Arctic and Black Seas.

The cases settled today included seven Soviet ships which were in German ports at the outbreak of the war with Soviet Russia and which were seized as enemy vessels. They were declared by the court to be confiscated for the benefit of the Reich.

The Truth About the People of Thailand



At top: Elephants are an important means of transportation in some parts of Thailand. This photograph shows a caravan coming out of a teakwood forest. Below: A temple in Thailand.

They Resemble Us in Many Vital Points, Envoy Tells Audience

ARE INTENSELY LOYAL

Hospitality and Gratefulness Among Their Outstanding Characteristics

The people of Thai have practically the same national characteristics as the Japanese, Thai Ambassador Jaiyanama Direck declared in a Friday Club luncheon speech on March 6, which was presided by Prince Tokugawa. The luncheon was attended by many dignitaries and members of the Thai Embassy staff.

Ambassador Jaiyanama Direck's description of his countrymen, in his speech entitled "Characteristics of Thai people," was warmly received by those present. The distinguished diplomat, in depicting his people, stated that they are the most hospitable people on earth. On seeing a foreigner, the Ambassador said, they approach him and ask him his name, inquire about his health, age, work, salary, family and children, questions which are intended to show their friendly interest. On the other hand, the Ambassador continued, if the Thai people do not ask any such personal questions, the foreigner may feel assured that the Thai people do not care to know him further.

Ambassador Direck stated:

Talks About Characteristics

I hope no one will deny that owing to our present friendly and brotherly relations, to understand each other more and more would help a great deal in the furtherance of these relations between our two countries.

One of your compatriots, the late Professor Inazo Nitobe, said "Speech extolling one's own country is not taken as improper or vain. Nor should the speaker be condemned for immodesty when he is pleading for his own people." Therefore I hope you will not accuse me for being too boastful.

Cites Misinformation

Now, all nations have their characteristics, some are similar and some are different. Some occidentals visiting my country and after staying in Bangkok for 3 or 4 days at the most, or reading a few books on Thailand think they know everything about Thailand—perhaps more than we Thai, know about ourselves. On their return to their country they wrote hundreds of pages and stories about Thailand, and perhaps there is 5 per cent of truth in it. For instance a foreign writer once wrote that in Bangkok there are thousands and thousands of snakes crawling along the streets, therefore visitors should be careful. The sweet fact is that while the author was riding in a tramcar one day, he came across a big snake lying dead on the track which was presumably killed by an automobile, perhaps earlier in the day. The tramcar driver naturally stopped the car and pushed it aside into the drainage pipe. Does the finding of one snake in the street imply there are thousands of snakes in the streets? There are many stories of foolish imaginations that can be cited, but I shall not trouble you with these stories.

Here are the following lists of our chief characteristics. Of course these are many and I will not have time to enumerate them all here. I wish to be understood at the outset that we are not the only country which monopolize these characteristics. Some of them other countries, may or may not have, and some countries may have some good characteristics which we have not. I am glad to say that the Japanese and the Thai have some of them in common.

Speaks of Patriotism

1) The first characteristic which I am going to mention is patriotism. I am also pleased to speak with the greatest admiration for your country when touching on this virtue. Your patriotism have won world-wide recognition. The present War of Greater East Asia and your victories after victories speak eloquently.

Anyhow the Thai people have also this characteristic. Nations, like individuals, derive support and strength from the feeling that they sprang from an illustrious race. It is of great importance that a nation should have a great past to look back upon. It steadies the life of the present, elevates and upholds it, and lightens and lifts it up by the memory of great deeds, the noble sufferings and the valorous achievements of the men of old, our forefathers. Some of the most glorious chapters in our history are those containing the record of their sufferings and sacrifice.

Have Many Famous Sayings

But before I proceed, will you allow me to cite again Professor Nitobe's statement when he speaks of your patriotism. He said: "Heine speaks of three ways in which patriotism shows itself. An Englishman loves his country as he loves his wife, a Frenchman loves his country as he loves his mistress and a German as he loves his grandmother." Professor Nitobe added: "The Japanese loves his country as he loves his ancestors, the Sun Goddess, namely with awe and reverence. Patriotism with us is well nigh, a religion...."

Well, as to our patriotism, we have many sayings, for instance "Rug Chat Ying Cheep," which literally means to love one's country more than one's life. And "Sala Cheep Phua Chat" is to sacrifice one's life for the country. If you look at our soldiers' cap you will see this phrase written on it. Another saying which signifies the same meaning, "for country, religion, king and constitution" is too well known. The word constitution was added after the introduction of the new regime.

Faced Many Trials

If you also trace back our history you will find that during these many centuries our forefathers had to face many a trial for the fight for their independence or to regain it we were many times invaded; had it not been for our patriotism we Thai would not have lived today as free men. You can see for yourself that all our neighboring countries had succumbed to Western domination. We were many times invaded but never conquered.

Our historians said that 4,500 years before the Buddhist Era, that is more than 6,000 years ago, the first Thai occupied the region of Altai Mountains and along the province of Hu Peh, and Kian-Si. Centuries and centuries later, refusing to submit to the rule of the Chinese who were then stronger, they emigrated southward. Finally they settled down permanently in the plains watered by the Menam and the Mekong and founded the Kingdom of Thailand. You will readily see the reasons, being unable to resist the Chinese, not willing to be dominated by the Chinese but preferring to live in freedom, they gave up the land which their ancestors lived in from time immemorial. I think we owe our present independence more or less through these characteristics. I need hardly explain the word "Thai" signifies liberty itself.

Thailanders are Friendly

On this characteristic I think the citation of the statement of a foreign writer may serve the purpose. Professor Kenneth Perry Landon, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, said in his book "Siam in Transition" (the country was then called Siam and the people Siamese, now Thailand and Thai) the Thai are a friendly people. The writer traveled in all parts of Thailand and has yet be meet an unfriendly Thai. If they are treated as friends and equals they lose all awkwardness and shyness and show a natural friendly spirit. They will ask your name, inquire about your health, age, work, salary, family and children, and anything else that comes to their mind. These questions are intended to show their friendly interest in you. Foreigners sometimes mistake these questions for a morbid interest in personal affairs that do not concern the questioners and resent it. If the unsophisticated Thai does not ask personal questions, it simply means that he is not interested in you and does not care to know you further. How can a friendship be struck up between people who do not know each other's affairs? The educated Thai understands the European attitude and respects it, of course. When walking or traveling, one is constantly being aided by friendly Thai who go out of their way to be helpful. It takes no mental effort to recall instances of receiving portage in boats, or being entertained in homes never seen before of being helped when the car was stalled in the mud, by a group of laughing mud-plastered peasants, who were willing to go out of their way to be friendly and who expected no tip. When met in a friendly way there is no more friendly, courteous people than the Thai.

Thailanders Have Tolerance

Looking back at our past history you will, again see that the Thai people have tolerance. We allow foreigners to come and go freely in our country and to profess or teach any religion. But it is regrettable that in those days foreigners abused our tolerance in such a way that they even went so far as to attempt to persuade our king to profess Christianity. The attempt failed.

Gratefulness is a characteristic well-known among foreigners. Monsier Leon de Rosny, Professor at "L'Ecole Speciale des Langues Orientales" in his book "Le Peuple Siamois ou Thai" published in 1885 made the following remarks translated thus: "Travelers are unanimous in praising the hospitable qualities of the Siamese. Gratefulness they profess as a cult toward those who have rendered service to them. They have at heart filial piety and respect old people. Theft is nearly unknown among the common people. As ardent Buddhists, they have a great respect for life, even of animals." The above explanation of the character of the Thai people was endorsed by the Encyclopaedia Britanica as follows: "The Siamese are gentle, patient, law abiding, kindly and hospitable to strangers, light hearted, sympathetic and little given to quarelling or violent crimes."

Gratefulness Another Trait

In the publications of the Department of Fine Arts of Thailand, my learned friend Mr. Vichitr Vadakara, the present Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of the Fine Arts Department explained in an article entitled "The Thai race and its cult of gratefulness." "The outstanding characteristic of the Thai people is gratefulness. Gratefulness is for the Thai race, not only a virtue but a cult. The cult of gratefulness of the Thai race was known to foreign scholars more than half a century ago. In fact, evidences of this cult, the gratefulness of the Thai people, are not difficult to be seen even in the streets of Bangkok."

Tourists will notice on a corner of Rajadamnern Road, a statue called "Nang Pra Dhorani," a statue of a sitting woman, with hairs so long that they hide a long water pipe from which fresh water is constantly running for the relief of the thirsty people in the street. Because that statue gives water unceasingly, people feel grateful and worship it. The face of the woman statue has been on many occasions covered with gold leaves put up there by grateful people who, escaping police notice, climbed up the statue thus to express their adoration and worship.

The foreigners who know the Thai language well enough to have a chat with the common people will notice that when the Thai people refer to earth, water, wind and fire politely, they call them "Mae Pra Dhorani" (reverend mother earth) "Mae Pra Conga (reverend mother water), "Mae Pra Phai" (reverend mother wind) and "Mae Pra Pleung" (reverend mother fire). Earth, water, wind and fire must never be blamed or criticized even when great damage or injures are caused to the people by those elements.

Rice is Worshipped

Rice is regarded as "the greatest mother" and the people call it "Mae Prasop" and worship it through many special festivals. Many people clasp their hands in prayer after their meals in order to express their gratefulness to "mother rice".

All these are expressions of the spirit of the cult of gratefulness. In short, if Thai people recognize persons or things to be their benefactors, they are not only grateful and thankful to them but worship them. They do not only love them but adore them.

Gratefulness toward father and mother are developed very early in the minds of Thai children. To be able to render service to their father and mother is their foremost ambition, and nothing will flatter Thai children more than to be told that they are being useful to their parents. If you ask little children in Thailand what they will do when they grow up, most of them will tell you many things they think of doing for their father and mother.

The Thai have always been taught that their debt toward their father and mother is so heavy that it can never be returned in full. The only way for a son to pay a part of his debt toward his parents, according to Buddhist teaching, is to enter priesthood and to pray for them. This is one of the reasons why there are so many monasteries and priests in Thailand.

Teachers are Revered

Next to father and mother, teachers are receiving the gratitude of the Thai people. To them, all teachers are benefactors, and therefore highly respected and many cases are known in which pupils have made extreme sacrifices to show their gratefulness to their teachers.

Good manners are usually supposed to be the peculiar characteristics of persons born and bred, and of persons moving in the higher rather than in the lower spheres of society. And this is no doubt to a great extent true, because of the more favorable surroundings of the former in early life. But there is no reason why the poorest classes should not practise good manners toward each other as well as the richest. This is true for Thailand. This is again endorsed by Professor Landon whom I beg to quote. "All Thai in every station of life are politeness itself. They are one of the most polite of races." Manners are taught from childhood. Words of respect to adults and superiors are drilled into children from the time they begin to speak. Mothers are forever instructing children to put their hands together in order to treat their elders with proper respect. When children are older they are taught how to receive guests by bringing a drink, a cigarette, or some betel nut to chew.

Apart from these chief characteristics we have of course many others. Anyhow I think I have outlined to you the general idea of the chief characteristics of the Thai people. But before I conclude I wish to add that all our characteristics are more or less influenced by Buddhism which you know is our national religion. It contains three principles:

(1) Avoid all evils;
(2) Right doing;
(3) Purification of mind.

I should be extremely happy if my speech today has contributed more or less to the promotion of friendly relations and understanding between our two brother countries. Anyhow I want to thank you sincerely for your patience and kind attention. May all of you be blessed with the blessing of triple gems and things sacred in the universe.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

it'll bring in two yen, that's, say, a whole day's wage, isn't it?" he muttered and presently turned round to look over the city as much as to say, "This is good-bye to the world." He next seized with a deliberate motion the railing which circled the top of the smoke-stack, and began calmly to raise his contracted feet into the air.

At Risk of Lives

"Watakushi," who had thought that not even Cho-san could perform such a dangerous feat, realized in respect to the latter's execution of it that at the bottom of his determination lay the image of the pretty circus girl's face and at the same time recalled Cho-san's telling him that he wanted to visit Asakusa. It occurred to him strongly that men of Cho-san's type did not exist merely on the kind of theories and reckonings of which he himself had been wont to consider, but would also undertake dangerous tasks for the sake of a little happiness and pleasure with all their heart and soul and even at the risk of their lives.

But when the stunt was finished, as it was without mishap, no one spoke for quite some time. Above all, Cho-san himself, with bulging, unblinking eyes, stood gazing into the empty space beyond. His face was as pale as a corpse's, and there was only a cold, dark smile about his lips which seemed to be mocking at his own soul. Even after Kichi-ko and "Watakushi" began a little while later to descend the smoke-stack, he continued to stand there, sunk abstractedly in thought, in silent immobility.

(To Be Concluded)

All Anglo-U.S. Dreams Crazed and Shattered

(Continued from Page 4)

and Churchill is boisterously proclaiming that England is better off that ever since the outbreak of the war. The infallible proof for this impudent distortion of reality is again Roosevelt's billions, the so-called potential forces of the United States, lined up in billions. The old shopkeeper Churchill is desperately clinging to the billions with which Roosevelt and the American press are deluding him. He insists on them as fiercely as Shylock on his contract. The old, embittered war-monger has taken refuge in an intoxication, produced by the mad whirl of billions, and he is trying to make the British people share this self-delusion.

We know the secret of these magic figures. We have discovered it in Dunkirk and Andalsness, in Pearl Harbor and at Singapore. We are not susceptible to the intoxicating drugs of the old poison mixer Roosevelt, of which Churchill has taken too big a dose, faithful to the slogan in the escutcheon of his forebears: "Confident but unfortunate."

The 90 days of Mr. Knox are over. The billion craze of Winston Churchill will come to an end. Measured at the enormity of this intoxication, the "morning after" will bring a terrible awakening.

Bali's Life and Habits Colorfully Described

(Continued From Page 4)

should the wife cast her eye favorably on another, back she goes to her family with a refund. A wife can also be divorced later for unfaithfulness, barrenness or over-production of female children.

Bali has been greatly favored by Nature—color and beauty and serenity everywhere. The village life marches on as placidly in Bali now as it must have paced before the fall of Eden!

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Regular Program (Weekdays)

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TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, anl 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Monday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "History of East Asia During the Past Century," by Nagihiko Izushi.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Kohei Goji; Patriotic Poem Recital by Sadao Maruyama.

8:00 News; Music: Violin solo, "Sonata Without Accompaniment No. 3" (Bach); Orchestra, "Brandenburg Concerto No. 3" (Bach).

10:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "The Yamato Soul in Battlefields," by Torakichi Uchiyama.

11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Talk, "Nippon Banzai," by Norihisa Uchiyama.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Miyata Harmonica Band; Seika Mandolin Concert Band.

1:00 Narration.

1:30 Establishment of New Life Hour.

2:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Composition Competition Titled, "Home Front Reports to the War Front," Relayed from Miyazaki, Matsuyama, Osaka, Matsumoto, Niigata, Yamagata and Obihiro Stations.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "The War of Greater East Asia and National Education," by Lieutenant-Colonel Kurazo Suzuki.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk, "The Foot Steps of the Great Japanese Army," by Tadao Ikeda.

6:30 Talk, "Thoughts of the Russo-Japanese War," by Shoken Kamitsukasa.

8:00 Military Hour; Chorus and Wind Music: "Army Song of the Greater East Asia War," Relayed from the Kyoritsu Hall; Radio Drama.

9:00 News; Talk, "The Russo-Japanese War and the War of Greater East Asia," by Dr. Kengo Tatebe, Member of the House of Peers.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From Saigon, French Indo-China.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1942

Persecutions in Barbaric America

Almost incredible news has come out of America. All nationals of Axis countries as well as native-born American citizens of Japanese parentage are apparently to be forcibly driven out of the entire coastal area of the western United States.

The civilized mind fails to comprehend the enormity of this crime. In the absence of details, it is impossible to tell just how the evacuation order is to be carried out, but if the reports which have come to us are true, and they show every sign of being authentic, there will soon take place in America a forced exodus which for sheer tragedy will rank with the flight of the children of Israel from Egypt or the trek of the exiles into Siberia under the tyranny of the Czars.

A good half of the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona, comprising all areas within 55 to 250 miles of the Pacific coast, are said to have been designated as a special military zone from which all Axis nationals and American-born Japanese are to be moved. More than 140,000 people of whom 120,000 are Japanese, including about 70,000 who are legally American citizens by birth, will be forced to abandon all their property, give up all regular means of livelihood, and move as helpless and destitute refugees into some new and unknown region amidst a hostile population. The suffering and hardships which this unprecedented mass exile will cause is almost beyond comprehension.

In time of war, an act of military necessity no matter how drastic might be condoned. This forced migration of innocent civilians including women, children, and the harmless aged can, however, in no wise be interpreted as a military necessity. The vicinity of certain fortified areas might well be closed to suspicious individuals, but to order the mass evacuation of an entire race from extensive areas stretching nearly two thousand miles in length and in places hundreds of miles in width can have no excuse, particularly when these areas are 8,000 miles away from the nearest actual battle front. If there is actual evidence that these people constitute a real threat to the security of the United States, that is another story. But the Japanese of the United States have been conspicuously law-abiding and well-behaved, and if anything have been too meek and acquiescent in the fact of the overwhelming odds against them. Naturally, despite occasional "witch hunts", there has never been any substantiated charge of "fifth column" activities made against them.

To include the American-born second generation Japanese with the Axis nationals is another astonishing outrage. According to American law, these are full-fledged American citizens. They have been brought up in an American environment, educated in American schools, and are thoroughly American in thought and customs. They have given ample evidence of their loyalty and faithfulness to the United States. Although the true Japanese of Japan may deplore the adhesion of these second generation Japanese to the undeserving American Government, there can be no question that these American citizens of Japanese descent are honorably fulfilling their obligations to their country as is only right and natural in view of their unfortunate environmental background. Yet the American Government, violating its own constitution which grants at least theoretical guarantees of equality to all its citizens regardless of race or creed, has now seen fit to persecute these American citizens of Japanese descent as pitilessly as any alien enemy.

So inhumane and cruel and yet so meaningless is this forced evacuation that even some American organizations are raising their voices in protest. One of them has characterized the action as "one of the cruelest acts ever inflicted upon a helpless minority and one of the most dastardly acts ever carried out by a so-called Christian nation". But apparently these conscientious organizations are not influential enough to change the policy of persecution adopted by the unprincipled American Government and supported by the majority of the brutish masses.

How unnecessary the mass evacuation is from a military point of view is attested to by the fact that numerous American army, navy, and police officers have repeatedly, both immediately before the outbreak of the war and after, expressed their confidence in the harmlessness of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese inhabitants. The few individuals who might be subject to suspicion could easily be taken care of without persecuting thousands of innocent people. The newly announced policy must therefore have a reason other than that of military necessity.

Some purport to see in this move a cowardly and ruthless act of revenge for the numerous defeats which the American forces have suffered in the hands of the victorious Japanese. Impotent on the field of battle, the contemptible Americans are deliberately and cold-bloodedly wreaking their vengeance upon helpless hostages, according to this view. Such is probably not the case, however. At least we can give our enemy the benefit of the doubt. A more charitable explanation is that the continued defeats have thrown the Americans into such a panic that they no longer are rational or responsible human beings. They have lost all sense of proportion and are wildly stampeding in terror, blindly trampling to death anyone who is unfortunate enough not to be stampeding in the same direction. They may rationalize their actions as being dictated by military reasons, but emotionally they are simply running riot so that their intelligence can no longer function.

Individually, Americans are apt to be good, open-hearted people. But lacking social discipline and emotional stability, in a mass they are apt to lose complete control of themselves in time of crisis, when hitherto kindly individuals become transformed into unreasoning brutes. Witness the lynchings and race riots which only America can demonstrate to the world! This time it is our fellow nationals who are so unfortunate as to have become the victims of this barbarian nation.

For the sake of America's own reputation as well as for the welfare of our unfortunate nationals in America, we hope that the reports we have received are exaggerated. But where there is smoke there must be fire. We know the character of our enemy and we know that the innocent of the world will not be safe until that enemy is thoroughly disciplined. There is now all the more reason than ever for our sacred war against America.

ALL ANGLO-U.S. DREAMS HAVE BEEN SHATTERED

Knox's Notorious Assertion for Pacific War Exploded

Berlin-Rome-Tokyo

When on September 27, 1940, the Tripartite Pact was signed and an alliance was thus concluded which Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop characterized as epochal, Churchill had his press write that this pact was not only devoid of all meaning, but the most senseless political act, registered in the annals of history. This alliance, the British press wrote —and the American press joined in the chorus—was nothing else than a foolish attempt to intimidate England and the United States.

London and Washington knew only too well what they had to think of the small, half-starved Japanese who had already been bled white, militarily speaking, in China. Furthermore, the Daily Mail wrote at that time, it was simply childish to try to intimidate England and the United States in the Pacific where for decades the defense system of these two world Powers had been built up with the help of inexhaustible millions, so that any attack would be sheer folly.

Big Argument

Churchill and Roosevelt not only proclaimed the Tripartite Pact to be devoid of all meaning, but they ridiculed it at every opportunity. The big argument against the pact was their billions. True to the Jewish, materialistic evaluation of the world and its forces, they began to juggle with figures with which the impracticability of the political conception, underlying the Tripartite Pact, and the certainty of the Anglo-American invincibility could be proven. There was a torrential downpour of billions for the fortifications on Wake and Guam, billions for airplanes, billions for tanks, billions for ships, billions and more billions wherever one looked. Intoxicated by these figures, they refused to listen to any other argument. And in order to convince the world of the emptiness and of the ineffectiveness of the new world-political alliance and of its Japanese partner, they opened at the same time a regular barrage of insults and menaces against Japan.

London and Washington were outdoing each other in this activity. The prospect of a war with Japan was used to excite the masses. One talked about it as if it were a cock-fight or a boxing match. No other than the Naval Secretary of the United States, Knox, stated categorically that the annihilation of Japan by the North Americans would be completed exactly 90 days after the outbreak of the war. At the press conference in the White House, President Roosevelt spit into his hands, figuratively speaking, every time Japan was mentioned and winked at the representatives of the press whenever a remark was made on the Japanese military potential.

In the House of Commons in London an inquiry of a member of Parliament who wanted to know whether Singapore was ready for any eventuality, remained unanswered. An American newspaper wrote that Churchill had looked at the M.P. in question for a long time, shaking his head as if he were witnessing the delirium of a maniac, before he resumed the order of the day.

No Parallel in History

Well, now the 90 days of Mr. Knox are all but over. The great political alliance of the Tripartite Pact has in the meantime developed into a strategic apparatus for which there is no parallel in history. Even for English and American journalists the successes of this combination have become realities, throwing sinister shadows on the further course of events. Hawaii, Hongkong, Guam, Wake, the Philippines and Singapore marked the stages of the annihilation of the British and American forces in the Pacific and of the destruction of the British Empire in the Pacific area. Thus fate, like a whirlwind, has engulfed those territories which Churchill and Roosevelt considered as the sheltered and decisive reservoirs of strength for the European war against the Axis.

In his last great speech Churchill proclaimed the entry of the United States into the war to be what he had always dreamt of, aimed at and worked for. We knew that and knew his aim, and have frustrated it. Churchill himself had to admit this fact in his last speech. Never in the course of modern history has a statesman had to witness the utter collapse of his political and military conceptions against all expectations, as has Churchill because of the Tripartite Pact. Whatever the latter promised has come true. The British-American policies, however, not only has held to none of its promises, but has turned out to be a complete failure. The successes of the signatory powers of the Tripartite Pact has left all the world speechless and caused everybody to wonder what Roosevelt and Churchill, witnesses of this peculiar spectacle, would have to say to the collapse of their policy and strategy.

Roosevelt is talking of final victory

(Continued on Page 3)

BALI'S LIFE AND HABITS COLORFULLY DESCRIBED

'Last Paradise on Earth' Rich In Natural Resources

Bali, known to thousands of tourists as the "Last Paradise On Earth," has become the center of attention today. Land of eternal ease and contentment, hardly touched by the wand of Western civilization, featured in adventure stories as "Nature's most favored spot." Bali is a narrow strip of island territory just one mile north of Java.

Rich with its 2,000-year old culture, Bali is equally rich in natural resources. Vegetation is luxuriant and rice, the chief staple food of the people, is produced in great abundance.

Historical records show that Indian settlers came to Bali nearly two milleniums ago. The old Sanskrit word balin, from which the name of island and people is derived, means "strong" and survives in the Hebrew word Baal. Indian conquerors, both Buddhist and Hindu, built temples and palaces in Java, including stupendous monuments like Borobudur, only to vanish as the Khmers who built Angkor in Cambodia.

Hinduism Brought

The religions of India are dead in Java, cast out by conquering Islam, but refugees from Java took Hinduism to Bali. Today the faith of the Balinese—who are basically of Javanese stock with only a trace of Polynesian inheritance—is an odd mixture of Hinduism, Buddhism and animistic worship, with Hinduism predominating.

Temple compounds are constantly used for all manner of ceremonies, from the simple act of veneration and propitiation performed by some low-caste village girl who brings a handful of frangipani blossoms and gives them, through a priestess, to the gods, to elaborate weddings and the costly and spectacular cremation rites of which much has been written. There are, too, numerous festivals.

The Dutch have left the Balinese much alone to work out their own destiny, with the result that their evolution boasts the only happy and working communal system in the world, according to Charles Baker, Jr., in an article in the Asia magazine some time ago.

Intimate Gathering

By nearly every doorway in the villages of Bali one comes upon an intimate little gathering. During market and meal hours, young girls and older women are much in evidence, but girls always. A girl sits on her heels weaving—quick lightning passes of the bobbin, the pressing home of the silk or gold thread with sure, firm touch.

A group of men is there, doing nothing but discuss the merits of two fighting cocks, which they massage and caress. Why should men not idle in this island paradise? Four days a week are needed in the fields to aid an over-fertile nature, and men here do not choose to spend their whole lives in struggling for possessions. One can eat only so much food, and there is good food in plenty; there is not much upon which to spend money. Why should the cinema hold the interest of the people, with free entertainment, free music, in every village? The motor car has little appeal, since Balinese do not feel the desire to travel much.

Man and Wife

The wife keeps the house in good order, does the marketing, helps with the harvest, is thrifty. All the man does is the heaviest field work, the construction of temples and houses. When he works, he works well. But in Bali life simmers down to simple expediency. If a man is hungry, he eats. If he is bored, he attends a performance of the gamelan orchestra or the dance—either the modern janger or the classical legong. Or he fights his cocks—the pride and joy of every Balinese man.

In the towns of North Bali the woman's costume includes a jacket, the baju—white, yellow, magenta, pink—tight and with homely sleeves, single pin fastening it over the breast. It is ironic that, in thus bowing to the ruling Dutch demand for modesty, the Balinese women have automatically assumed the traditional hallmark of the courtesan, who was forced to wear a jacket. In South Bali, however, the breasts are covered only in temple or ceremonial attendance, in audience with royalty, in the dance, though often an odd length of bright material is draped loosely over the shoulders as a shield against the powerful rays of the noonday sun.

Male Paradise

With a fairly large plurality of women over men, the island should be a male paradise. When a young man desires a home of his own, he sticks a flower behind his left ear and finds the girl of his choice out of his or a lower caste—never higher, under severe penalty. His parents, relatives or friends then go into executive session with the maiden's parents. If the young man is pleasing to the girl and acceptable to her family and a price is agreed upon, then the feasting begins.

A good wife, dutiful, pretty, thrifty, of good disposition, should be had for 23 dollars—more in the case of a girl from a high family. Should laziness develop within the year, however, or

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE CIVILIZATION SPREADS PARALLEL WITH MARINE TRAFFIC

Japan Has Its Own Unique System of Development From 'Age of Gods,' Contrary to Western Nations

By NYOZEKAN HASEGAWA

Nyozekan Hasegawa, pen name of Manjiro Hasegawa, formerly editorial writer of the Asahi Shimbun, is a veteran journalist and critic of social and political problems. He is the author of Gendai Kokka Hihan (A Critique on Modern States), Nipponteki Seikaku (The Characteristics of Japan and the Japanese), etc.

From Contemporary Japan, February issue, 1942

Part I

Man, needless to say, is a creature of the earth with his permanent abode on terra firma and not on water. Paradoxically, however, history has shown that from the dim past the main roads for human intercourse have been rather on water than on land. When civilization is regarded as the evolution of human life arising out of communications of every type, the importance of marine traffic is all the more significant. For it is certain that if communications hitherto had been limited to land, neither the ancient nor modern civilization would have come into existence. Even the civilization which has matured through marine traffic would surely go to ruin or come to a standstill if that contact should be suspended.

Prior to the opening of sea routes, all States of the old civilization, however high, were locally shut in by large rivers. Chinese civilization, for instance, of so old and remote origin, had been localized within the catchment areas of continental rivers until the more recent times when maritime intercourse began to flourish. The same may be said of the civilizations of India, West Asia, Africa, Europe and the American continent of ancient times.

Egyptian civilization, which is the oldest in the world, sprang up along the Nile; Chinese civilization along the Yellow River, Indian civilization along the Indus; and European civilization, which saw its origin along the rivers, gradually advanced along the coasts of the Mediterranean—a large inland sea—when marine routes were opened. All these systems of civilization, however, had been localized within the spheres where watercourses were available until more extensive ocean routes were opened.

Continental Civilization

The development of sea navigation in modern times brought about an international intercourse of civilizations and the advent of the so-called age of international culture. Even on the continents where geographical conditions prevented traffic, civilization of a more or less different nature grew up in each limited district—a fact showing how much traffic influences cultural progress. It is natural, therefore, that owing to the difficulty in traffic, islands detached by narrow straits from the mainland are mostly found in a more or less different state of civilization although influenced by continental civilization.

If these islands are small, they are, of course, greatly influenced by the civilization of the mainland; but if they are large enough to have a different tribe from the inhabitants of the continent as in the case of Japan, or several different tribes as in the case of Britain, they inevitably have some different systems of civilization, though greatly influenced by that of the contiguous continent, or they have some special tribal civilization of their own. Japan is an instance of the former.

As a large island lying near the civilized continent, Japan naturally adopted Chinese civilization; but soon it created a civilization of its own—that is to say, Japanese civilization. Britain, with virtually similar natural conditions, however, has remained in alliance with that civilization which theoretically belongs to the European continent. There was a natural or proper reason for such a dissimilarity between the two insular countries.

Uncivilized People

Conquered by some continental tribes, Britain was compelled to accept the pattern of the continental civilization. The inhabitants of Britain were an uncivilized people. About 2,000 years ago they were driven to the north by the Romans who introduced their civilization into the country. But this transplanted culture died with the downfall of Rome; and afterward with the migration of the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes, German civilization was introduced. Then the Norman conquest brought over French civilization. Their combination is the modern Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Japan, on the contrary, already had a civilization of its own in ancient times. Even in the so-called "Age of Gods" there were some systems of civilization. That these systems were being consolidated into one during the prehistoric period is shown by the legend of "kuni-yuzuri" (secession of the country) of that period. Accordingly, as soon as our country entered the historic age, our ancestors founded the country of Yamato, which soon led to the unification of all Japan and the creation of Japanese civilization. This was far earlier than the age in which Britain was conquered by the Normans. And constantly absorbing continental civilization and nurtured by the long history of 3,000 years, this unique system of the primitive civilization of Japan has continued its pure consanguinity to to this day.

Results of Spiritual Power

Only in the modern era perfect harmony is noticeable between politics and civilization. And there are not a few countries striving to reach it. In that connection the present-day unrest in Europe may be described as the throes that the continent is undergoing to give birth to a unified form of politics and civilization. Japan alone, however, achieved that harmony in ancient times and can be proud of having always maintained this unified system these 3,000 years without losing it as ancient Greece did. This is not due to the natural character of the Japanese, but to the results of their spiritual and physical power attained through long years of training.

There is no doubt that the incessant marine traffic of the past has become a powerful stimulus to the formation of the present-day Japanese civilization. Ever since the "Age of Gods," the Japanese people have made the most of marine routes just as the ancient peoples along the Mediterranean did; but when Japan became more civilized it adopted a different method from that chosen by those European tribes in establishing and managing State affairs.

No Colonial Towns Built

The people who lived along the Mediterranean in those days were for the most part commercially engaged. Their predecessors had already formed self-governing guild towns and carried on something like international trade with one another. The Japanese people were, however, quite different. Although they made use of the Inland Sea of Seto in the same way that the ancient Europeans availed themselves of the Mediterranean, they never built any colonial towns or States along the seashores. They went up farther and farther along the watercourse until they reached Lake Biwa, which was, in fact, thought of like a small inland sea in those days. Thereupon they opened a water route between Lake Biwa and the Inland Sea of Seto. Settling themselves down in the central part of the mainland, they made efforts to extend their influence to the north and south. Thus civilization gradually spread itself all over Japan.

In the reign of the Emperor Sujin, four "generals" were dispatched. The word "shogun" (general) was not then used in Japan: it was merely employed in Nihon Shoki after the Chinese style of diction. The four "generals" were no more than ambassadors dispatched with a message to promote the administration, culture and industry collectively and bask the people at large in the Imperial favor. From this can be conjectured the constant development of marine intercourse during the many centuries that elapsed from the "Age of Gods" up to the reign of the Emperor Sujin.

Most of those insular countries which became civilized in ancient times and had their own national culture had conducted incessant marine intercourse with the continent. But in the history of ancient Japan, little or no mention is made of such marine intercourse before the conquest of the three states of Chosen States. This was because all Japanese historians of ancient times took up only State affairs and seldom wrote about the daily life of the people

No Mention Made

In Chinese history we find something written about their intercourse with Japan, but all this is restricted to the relations between the Courts of the two countries. No mention is therefore made of the brisk activities of the Japanese in the remote past.

Dr. Mayori Kurokawa points out that there is in Wang yun's Lunheng the passage, "In the peaceful Dynasty of Chou the State of Yueh-shang made a present of a white pheasant and a Japanese offered some scented grass thereto;" and he further quotes another passage from a certain old source on the same subject. On the basis of these references he asserts that Japan had some contacts with China in the Chou Dynasty (our "Age of Gods"). We must, however, recollect that such old Chinese classics are not always reliable and that in order to speak figuratively of the prosperity of certain ages, some Chinese writers often fabricated stories of some barbarians paying tributes to their country. At any rate, it is probable that already in the "Age of Gods" Japan had frequent intercourse with China.

According to Nihon Shoki, it is told that Prince Susanoho came over from Shiragi in Chosen to Izumo in an earthen boat and that camphor trees and Japanese cedars were used as shipbuilding materials for the purpose of transporting gold and silver from Chosen to Japan. These accounts suggest that there was repeated intercourse between Japan and its neighboring countries.

Ship Vital Thing

In one of the rescripts issued by the Emperor Sujin there is a passage saying, "The ship is one of the most important things in the world." This is considered to have been the first time on record that shipbuilding was mentioned in Japan. It is very probable that all the sea coasts of Japan had communiction with each other from time immemorial. The encouragement of shipbuilding on the part of the Imperial Court after the reign of the Emperor Sujin was founded upon this general state of affairs.

According to Sujin Ki (Annals of the Emperor Sujin's Reign), it is stressed that "strangers came over with interpreters and became naturalized." It is authentically believed that by "strangers" were not only meant "foreigners," but also "those aborigines and tribesmen who came to pay homage." In Tung-kuo Tungchien (An Eastern History) we find, as Nobutomo Ban has said, that in the eighth year of the reign of Shiragi's first monarch, that State was invaded by the Japanese; and it is true that a number of Japanese ships of the Yawata type made their appearance along the coasts of the Chosen Peninsula.

In old times the Japanese used to call the continent, "Kara." It was because Mimana in Chosen, where Japan had established its local headquarters, was called Kara, and the name "Kara" came to represent the continent in general. This name was first given by the Japanese Court in the reign of the Emperor Suinin.

(To Be Concluded)

Waiting for a Sample

Farmer: "And this is the cider press, ma'am."

City Visitor: "How interesting. And when do you run off the next edition?"

'TWO STICKS OF HEAVEN' UNIQUE, SIMPLE DEVICE

Adaptability to Maneuver Food Into Mouth Is Envy of West

To most people, and to foreigners especially, the pleasure of enjoying Chinese food is often marred by the seeming cumbersomeness of the chopsticks that go with it. The adaptability with which the Chinese maneuver food into their mouths is apt to flabbergast Occidentals who, accustomed as they are to the knife and fork, find perpetual discomfort in the obvious ease displayed by the former.

Actually, the chopstick is a remarkably simple device requiring only slight practice for correct employment. There is no system attached to its use only that of constant application! Like foreigners with their knives and forks, so with the Chinese and their chopsticks. They have grown accustomed to them over a period of many hundreds of years, but can never venture to explain how it was that their adaptability first gained ground. It is simply a process of "second nature," they would say.

Held With Thumb

Chopsticks are usually held with the thumb and the first finger of the right hand, although allowances must naturally, be made for the left-handed. There is no particular way in which they are held; the process runs the whole gamut of Mandarin conservatism into the tardiness of flappers. Chinese invariably maintain that it makes no difference how the food is brought into the mouth, provided it gets there. To foreigners, however, such a statement offers no relief; they have been so inured to the knife and fork that other culinary appendages are virtually taboo.

There was a goldsmith in Peking in the reign of the late Empress Dowager who specialized in the making of chopsticks. He served the Imperial Household and saw to it that every dish brought to the Royal Table had its own particular set of chopsticks. He managed to persuade the Empress to purchase 3,000 different sets, and at every Royal feast guests dreaded the dinner, for the ordeal of chopstick changes it would entail. It was said that the Empress invariably dined alone.

Sets Novel Example

By this means the Peking goldsmith set an example which caused another trade to spring into being in China. The chopstick era invaded the culinary market, and every variety began to permeate the Oriental household. The poor were satisfied with the brand made for them—composed of cheap wood—but the rich went into frenzied extravagances over the matter. They ordered some to be made of jade, some to be diamond-studded, some to be made of silver, and not a few were made from the beaks of thrushes brought from the Caribbean.

And Shanghai became chopstick conscious. When the Lord Amherst sailed into the Whangpoo one morning a hundred years ago, it carried a group of Englishmen who never dreamed they would ever have to eat out of a bowl and with things other than the knife and fork. Tradition has it that their first dinner on Shanghai soil was definitely spoilt; it was too much perhaps to expect them to enjoy sitting helplessly by and watch others eat with the "utmost of ease"; the basis of the foreigners' appreciation of the "sweet and sour" pork began, it is claimed, with their learning how to enjoy its fragrance before its taste.

'How to Eat'

As the city grew, and the appreciation of Chinese cuisine soared, the inclination to learn the Oriental style of eating assumed corresponding proportions. Before accepting invitations for dinner, guests frantically sought to inquire whether it "was going to be Chinese or foreign." Not a few servants were dispatched on the spot for their failure to teach their masters "how to eat." The servants tried to explain that the question of teaching did not arise—it was impossible to teach something they never learnt—but the Westerners refused to be intimidated. By dint of a series of appalling catastrophes, such as the soiling of clothes, the foreigners eventually managed to control the "two sticks of heaven."

Originally their behavior at a respectable Chinese dinner table was deemed "intolerable"—especially that of the Westerner who brought his fork and knife along—but like all rough things, their coarseness was smoothed over by time, the great healer. And the era soon arrived when a host would explain to his guest how to maneuver the sticks. The theory, however, that sing-song girls were originally meant to "feed" Westerners at Chinese dinners, is definitely unsupportable. In fact, it is a base untruth.

Pearls of Wisdom

In great attempts it is glorious even to fail.—Longinus

• • •

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.—Thoreau

• • •

Where there is much light, the shadow is deep—Goethe

• • •

If there be light, then there is darkness! if cold, then heat; if height, depth also; if solid, then fluid; hardness and softness; roughness and smoothness; calm and tempest; prosperity and adversity; life and death.—Pythagoras

• • •

No fathers or mothers think their own children ugly; and this self-deceit is yet stronger with respect to the offspring of the mind.—Cervantes

• • •

If virtue accompanies beauty it is the heart's paradise; if vice be associated with it, is the soul's purgatory.—It is the wise man's bonfire, and the fool's furnace.—Auarles

• • •

We cannot live better than in seeking, nor more agreeably than in having a clear conscience.—Socrates

—Synopsis of— CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KUCHU NO GEITO (Aerial Stunt) 1920

By MIMEI OGAWA

Part I

In this work is written the story of a worker who, for a trifling two-yen wager, performed the stunt of standing on his head, at the risk of his life, on top of a smoke-stack 250 feet above the ground. A short story, it is a work which embodies the style of a tale told in the first person singular—by a character called "Watakushi." (This term, meaning "I," is used in the translation of the summary, for the body of the narrative contains comments of the author himself quite apart from the leading character's preoccupations.)

The narrator "Watakushi" was a man who had made a serious study of painting, but ever since he became a street-sign painter in order to make his living, he had come to associate with a great many workers. Bored by the repetitious monotony of his work, "Watakushi" became obsessed with the desire for something new which might serve as a stimulant, and realized that such was the wish of all the workers in his surroundings. They all thought of earning money apart from their regular work and of thus enjoying the stimulation—the pleasure—which would break the tedium of their life.

Fleeting Dream

But this being nothing more than a fleeting dream, they had no alternative save to gather, when the day's work was over, on the bench at the entrance of the lane in which they lived, interesting themselves with the gossip of passers-by as well as chats on all sorts of small topics, or revealing their eagerness to learn to play the shakuhachi (Japanese bamboo flute). There were those who sometimes discussed the precarious course pursued by people who had escaped from the world of such men, succeeding and failing in turn, and talked about the happiness of a commonplace existence. But after Cho-san, a regular member of this group, gave a very dexterous exhibition one night of standing on his head, their craving for stimuli grew to be so acute that this stunt became a popular pastime among them.

Originally, this standing on the head on the part of Cho-san himself was something which he had practised with all his might to break the monotony of his work, at the same time that it was a vicarious expression of his love for the girl who performed a similar stunt in a circus he had witnessed. The idea of becoming proficient in this stunt, for which he had trained himself out of his love for the pretty girl whom he had rarely seen and whom he probably could not so easily see again, also gave him the pleasure of himself becoming the object of that admiration which he had felt for her without any likelihood of requital.

Into this group came a little man who seemed to have journeyed from place to place and engaged in all sorts of occupations. A clever talker, he frequently gave them accounts of the perilous work in the mines. It appeared that these talks were socialist propaganda in disguise, and as "Watakushi" became conscious of this fact the stories the man told of work involving hazards to life and limb served rather to awaken in him, in a reactionary fashion, a feeling of relief over his own occupation which, even though it was boresome and brought him little returns, at least assured him the safety of his life. "What does one work for? Isn't it after all to sustain life? There is absolutely no sense, then, in risking one's life for it. It's a glaring inconsistency." Such was the conviction which "Watakushi" could not help but entertain.

More or Less Swayed

After that the little man urged Cho-san to give up Tokyo, where there was nothing promising, and emigrate to Nikolaievsk. Though Cho-san was more or less swayed by this suggestion, he had an aged mother to look after, and he could not accept it. Soon afterward the little man went off somewhere. "Watakushi" had seen that he was a "wanderer," at the same time that he discovered the socialist agitator in him. Then he thought of the philosophy of the wanderer who, like the emigres of Saxonia roaming over the face of the earth, believed that "love and happiness could be obtained anywhere." In contrast with this, he was compelled to realize that the members of his set, no less than he himself, were a group of workers who were already worn out from repeating the same dull work which was lacking in elements of adventure.

But—it was on a day which, though at the close of summer, was still fairly hot—as "Watakushi" and Cho-san, far from departing for the sea or mountains to escape the heat as did the wealthy everywhere, were nursing a sense of wretchedness over not being able even to visit the cheap old amusement quarters of Asakusa, a friend of theirs called Kichi-ko happened along and suggested that they climb the spinning-factory smoke-stack which towered over the vicinity, and take in the bird's eye view of the far-flung city and the coolness of that lofty height "Watakushi" was very reluctant about doing anything of the kind, but since Cho-san was prevailed upon by Kichi-ko to assent, he could not very well stay back alone and in the end followed the two and struggled up the 250-foot smoke-stack.

When at last they managed to reach the top, "Watakushi" had an attack of cramp in his feet and clung tremblingly to the railing. Casually Kichi-ko said in a jesting, half derisive fashion; "Cho-san, I don't suppose you could stand on your head here, of all places, could you?" As Cho-san, stubborn and unyielding, made an evasive reply, Kichi-ko added by way of inducement that if he succeeded in doing it he and "Watakushi" would get one yen each. Upon hearing this Cho-san's face showed some emotion. Then, "If

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

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JAPANESE TAKE RANGOON; HAWAII RAID ANNOUNCED

Capital of Burma Falls Into Japanese Hands At 10 A.M. Sunday; Pegu Occupied on Saturday

PEARL HARBOR PLANTS SMASHED

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11:15 a.m. March 9.—Imperial Army Forces operating in Burma completely occupied Rangoon at 10 a.m. March 8. Pegu, 50 miles northeast of Rangoon, was captured by Japanese Forces in the afternoon of March 7.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 10:50 a.m. March 9.—Imperial Naval Air Units suddenly attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on the evening of March 4. Dropping several tons of bombs on enemy plants which were frantically engaged in reconstruction work, the Imperial Naval Air Units destroyed important establishments. The enemy shot at our planes but we suffered no damage.

DUTCH DEFENSES COLLAPSE; N.E.I. UNDER ARMY RULE

Japanese Forces Break Through Outer Barriers Of Bandoeng

ATTACK INTENSIFIED

Nippon Column Smashing Forward to Lamongan After Reducing Bahad, Bodjonegoro

MAOSPATI ALSO FALLS

Domei

UNDISCLOSED ARMY BASE, March 8.—Complete collapse of the Dutch defenses in eastern Java loomed near in sight as Japanese Units in Java continued their relentless eastward drive capturing more strategic points in the last few days.

The Japanese column, which took Bodjonegoro on March 3 and Bahad on March 5, smashed forward to the vicinity of Lamongan, key point west of Surabaya, by the evening of March 6.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Units advancing southward from Tjepoe, veered eastward on March 4 and took Djonbang about noon the following day.

Maospati, another important town in southwestern Java, also fell into Japanese hands on March 4.

Outer Bandoeng Entered

Domei

BERNE, March 8.—Latest available dispatches from the Dutch High Command in Bandoeng received here yesterday stated that Japanese troops have broken through the outer barriers of the city and are now pushing into the suburbs of the provisional headquarters.

The communique announced that Dutch troops could no longer resist the concerted attacks of superior Japanese air and land forces.

In eastern Java, crushing Japanese land and aerial attacks were said to be reaching a climax with the naval base at Surabaya falling within range of direct Japanese artillery fire.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Japanese Forces yesterday completely occupied Jogjakarta, 15 miles from the southern coast of the island, cutting the island in two.

Dutch forces in Java, withering before terrific Japanese onslaughts, are left with only two strongholds, at Magelang, 300 kilometers east of Bandoeng, and at Melang, 130 kilometers south of Surabaya, the report said, bearing out the prediction that the entire island of Java will fall within the next few hours.

American Navy Fails

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—American correspondents, who fled Java, have reported to their respective journals in the United States that the United States navy has failed completely off Java, the Nacion reports here today.

The Nacion's correspondent in Washington also reported that depression and gloom was deeper in the United States as continued reports from the Greater East Asia warfront contain nothing but successive Japanese victories.

The American public, the journal reported, has given up all hopes for the Philippines and Java.

Air Superiority Admitted

Domei

VICHY, March 7.—One of the main reasons for the successive Japanese victories in the Netherlands East Indies is that the Japanese Air Force smashed most of the Allied planes on the ground before they could be fully used, Havas reported here today, quoting an Australian radio broadcast.

According to an Australian war correspondent, the American "Flying Fortress" bombers were blasted by Japanese aircraft before they could get off the ground.

Premier of Britain May Resign Soon, Says Italian Agency

Domei

ROME, March 6.—The Stefani News Agency, reporting from Lisbon today, claimed that rumors have been circulated predicting that Prime Minister Winston Churchill might resign his post. The rumors further stated that it is possible that Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, might be appointed Mr. Churchill's successor in the event the latter should resign. The recent reshuffle in the British Cabinet by Prime Minister Churchill has been creating discontent among British political and military circles, the report stated.

PARIS IS INDIGNANT OVER R.A.F. ATTACK

French Press Shows Bitter Feeling in Its Comment on Meaningless Raid

OVER 300 ARE KILLED

Justice Minister Reads Petain's Message Denouncing Outrageous Act

Domei

VICHY, March 8.—Bitter hostility is being shown by the French press and public toward Britain and the United States for the ruthless bombing of undefended Paris, in which over 300 civilians were killed.

More than 100 persons still are missing as the stricken suburbs simultaneously held funeral services for the victims yesterday, it was revealed.

Families of the victims of the "murderous" raids listened in grief-ridden silence as Justice Minister Joseph Berthelemy read Premier Henri Philippe Petain's message denouncing the bombing.

The French people have been especially shocked at the cool cruelty of the American people in gloating over the cowardly attack.

Black Borders Used

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 8.—All newspapers of the unoccupied zone appeared on Sunday with black borders in commemoration of the dead of Paris. In their comments the papers once more deal with this barbaric act.

"The entire civilized world shares our disgust at this meaningless slaughter and the whole of France is united in the mourning for the hundreds of victims among the women and children," wrote Colonel de la Roque in the Petit Journal.

ETTIN ON WAY TO TOKYO

Naval Attache to Turkish Embassy Reaches Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 9.—The newly appointed naval attache to the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo, Lieutenant Sheref Ettin, arrived here yesterday en route to his new post after a three months' trip from Ankara.

Lieutenant Ettin, who called at the Japanese Embassy today, is scheduled to leave for Japan on March 10.

Having stayed with his wife for three and a half years in Japan since 1935 to study Japanese naval affairs, Lieutenant Ettin speaks Japanese fluently.

Bombed by Italians

Domei

ROME, March 8.—Low-flying formations of Italian bombers yesterday sighted and attacked a strong enemy mechanized unit south of Gazala, in Libya, causing considerable damage, the High Command announced today.

Six-Point Proclamation Handed Over to Dutch Authorities

TO RESTORE PEACE

Commander of Japanese Forces To Take Over Duties of Governor-General

RESPECTS LIVES, PROPERTY

Domei

BATAVIA, March 8.—Japanese Army authorities here formally notified the Dutch authorities of the establishment of a military administration in the Netherlands East Indies yesterday afternoon.

The six-point proclamation, which was delivered to the Mayor of Batavia and other Dutch officials, was posted yesterday throughout the city in Dutch, Malayan and Japanese.

The proclamation, which stressed first of all that "military administration is aimed at rapid restoration of peace and order and normal conditions in the

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS REPULSE DRIVES BY SOVIETS IN DONETZ DISTRICT

Luftwaffe Smashes 31 Russian Machines in Attacks Against Enemy Airdromes

TOBRUK HARBOR HIT

3,000-Ton Freighter Sunk and Direct Hits Scored on Three Other Vessels

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—Soviet offensive moves in the Donetz sector and in other areas yesterday were repulsed by German forces, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, the Luftwaffe, in air attacks against enemy airdromes, destroyed a total of 31 Soviet machines, the communique stated.

In Tobruk harbor, German dive-bombers destroyed a 3,000-ton freighter and scored hits on three other vessels, while other air units struck at enemy communication lines.

A day and night attack was again carried out against Malta.

Soviet Propaganda Hit

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 8.—Since the Russian troops did not attain the aims of their winter campaign, Soviet propagandists are being forced to invent big successes. After having falsely claimed the encirclement and annihilation of a huge German army, the Russians are now reporting that a large German armored group has been completely encircled in the Orel sector and is facing immediate destruction. Later Soviet reports, however, state that this armored group has been surrounded on three

(Continued on Page 2)

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—A White House spokesman has announced that President Roosevelt will make a five-minute address Monday night over the main radio systems in the United States to mark the ninth anniversary of the drafting of the New Deal farm program, it was reported here from Washington today. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretaly of Agriculture, also will speak on the same program, the report said.

INDIA STATEMENT DELAYED

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—The British Government's long expected statement regarding its policy on India has been postponed indefinitely, according to a London report received here today.

No reasons were given by London for its sudden change of mind, the report stated.

Observers here believed that the postponement was brought about by the great differences in opinion between the British and Indian leaders.

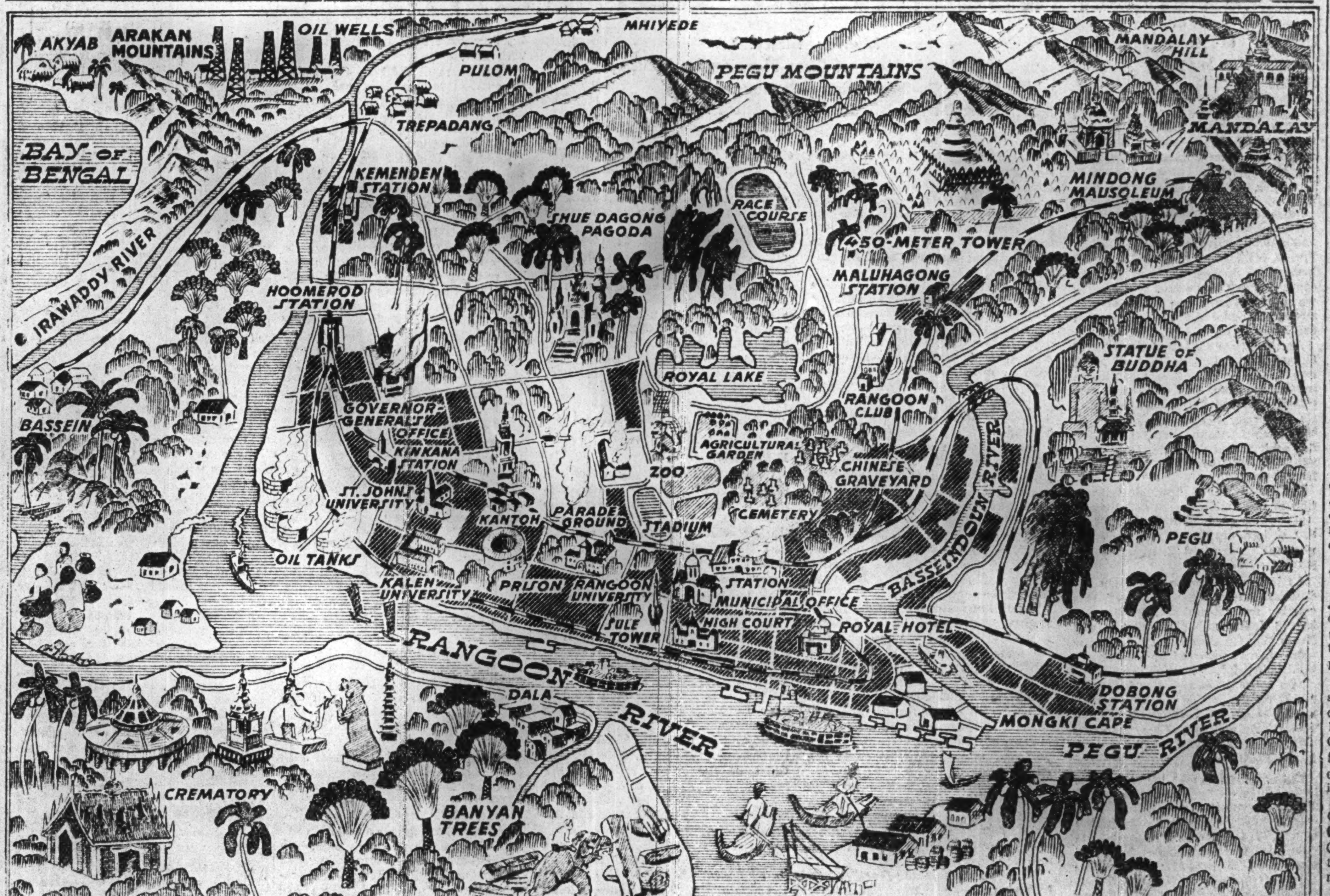
CHIANG TERRORISTS APPEAR

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 8.—Chungking terrorists here chalked up another anti-Japanese incident yesterday evening when two Japanese and 11 Chinese were injured by a bomb explosion in the Weikung Dance Hall, Ningpo Road.

The culprits, who are believed to be Chungking agents plotting to disturb peace in the International Settlement, have not yet been apprehended.

Burmese Capital Taken by Army



Capital of Burma, Rangoon, is also a seaport on the Rangoon River about 21 miles from its mouth. To the west of the Royal Lake lies the magnificently gilded Shue Dagong Pagoda, one of the greatest pilgrimage shrines of Buddhism, as shown in the above bird's-eye view sketch. Modern buildings include Government houses, jubilee hall and the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, while other features are the native bazaars and the lakes to the north of the city. In 1920, a university was established. The port exports large quantities of rice and timber.

NATION TO OBSERVE ARMY DAY TUESDAY

To Celebrate 37th Anniversary Of Crushing of Czarist Forces at Mukden

On Army Day to be observed Tuesday, all Japan will celebrate the 37th anniversary of the memorable day when the Imperial Army annihilated the huge Czarist army in Mukden 37 years ago.

Various functions are expected to take place all over the country, while in Tokyo the parade of the Army brass band, lecture meetings, exhibitions, and a concert will feature the day.

The military band is to parade along the main streets of the capital to the Imperial plaza where it will disperse.

At the Hibiya Public Hall, a lecture meeting will be held under the sponsorship of the Asahi Shimbun and at Tamagawa, a children's parachute training meeting is to be sponsored by the Yomiuri Shimbun. Aside from these programs, a meeting of Greater Asiatic races, exhibitions and concerts are scheduled to be held in various places of the metropolis.

On the occasion of Army Day, the Hypothec Bank will sell patriotic bonds on the streets at 10 places in Tokyo.

SPOKESMAN BOMBARDED WITH QUERIES ON JAVA

On the eve of the expected fall of the Netherlands East Indies, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, was bombarded with questions about the rumored surrender of the Netherland East Indies Government at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Tokyo, Monday.

"I have no official information," was the Spokesman's only reply.

With regard to the relations between Japan and the island of New Caledonia, about which Mr. Hori was questioned at the last meeting on Friday, the Spokesman issued the following prepared statement:

"In the early part of last year Consul Yamashita was sent to New Caledonia to look after the interests of the 11,000 Japanese residents there. The Consul carried a letter of introduction from the Foreign Minister to the Governor of the De Gaullist regime on the island."

After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the De Gaullist authorities had moved the Consul with 200 other Japanese to Australia, but the remaining 900 still remain on the island.

"Probably because," indicated the Spokesman, "their absence would deprive the islanders of their necessities of life."

The De Gaullist control of the exchange, and the restriction on economic and financial matters are causing many difficulties to the Japanese residents, concluded the Spokesman.

NAVAL AIRMEN WIN AGAINST BIG CARRIER

Picture of Sinking Enemy Warship Snapped From Burning Airplane

The battle off New Guinea on February 21 was one of the severest of the naval encounters since the start of the current war in which the Japanese side lost nine airplanes. Particularly so as only a limited number of planes had to fight a large enemy fleet centering around aircraft carriers escorted by cruisers and destroyers, but despite the handicap, the Imperial Navy Units sank one enemy aircraft carrier, heavily damaged another warship and downed many planes which came to challenge them according to the Nichi Nichi.

Following is the detailed account of the battle as reported by one of the participants, who, though his plane caught fire twice, managed to take a picture of the sinking enemy carrier and return safely to his base.

"Each member of the corps was tickled pink at the news that a strong enemy fleet centering around the aircraft carriers was sighted several hundred miles northeast of New Guinea as we had had no chance so far of meeting an opponent worthy of our efforts.

"Not many minutes after we took off from our base, however, we encountered a violent squall, reducing the visibility to almost nil, but each member nevertheless surmounted the difficulty and continued toward our objective in perfect formation.

Dog-Fight Begins

"Some hours later, we noticed small dark spots, many of them, in the distance which gradually took the shape of formations of enemy planes as we came nearer. In a desperate effort to guard their fleet, the enemy machine-gunners released a hail of bullets in our direction, but paying no heed, we continued our flight. As we reached a striking distance, our fighters opened simultaneous fire, immediately sending three enemy planes to destruction. As the dog-fight became intense, the number of enemy aircraft leaving streaks of black smoke as they were sent crashing toward the sea increased.

"Suddenly, we caught sight of a large enemy fleet in the distance, forming the traditional strategy of 'Ring Formation,' which the United States navy boasted to the world.

"Our determination being to sink the aircraft carrier, we paid little heed to the strong escorts comprising cruisers and destroyers.

"As we came directly overhead, the enemy warships opened fire, the shells from the anti-aircraft guns bursting all around us and simultaneously, they started taking a zig-zag course.

"Just as my craft was about to nose-dive, the gasoline tank was hit by an enemy shell, starting a fire, but a moment later, the blaze was miraculously extinguished.

Aircraft Carrier Hit

"True to the traditional accuracy of our bombers, the deadly missiles released by our units found their mark on the enemy aircraft carrier, which spouted clouds of smoke and a second later, belching dense black smoke, revealed that the oil tank had exploded.

"Just then, I noticed that the plane of our formation commander was on fire, gradually losing altitude. As it sped toward the sea, however, I noticed that the commander was trying desperately to change his course of death, crashing a few minutes later on board the burning enemy aircraft carrier.

"One vessel after another, by this time, was breaking away from the 'Ring Formation' in a feverish effort to escape from our attack, leaving behind them, listing cruisers and the burning aircraft carrier.

"One enemy vessel, however, was heading toward the stricken carrier, probably to extend aid. We prepared for another attack, but the overwhelming number of enemy planes greatly hampered our efforts, trailing persistently on our tail. The enemy fleet, driven into desperation, were by this time firing away from their main batteries.

Dives on Deck

"We noticed 15 or 16 planes lined up on the deck of the aircraft carrier but our bombs, aimed for their destruction, missed the mark. In the next second, however, the plane of our sub-commander, enveloped in flames, could be seen crashing onto the deck, blowing the enemy planes to smithereens.

"Unable to withstand further punishment, the enemy fleet started taking to its heels, but as it was steaming full speed ahead, we noted that the aircraft carrier suddenly spurted two pillars of flames, a scene which can be seen only on ships facing immediate destruction. Taking a picture of the sinking enemy craft, we changed our course to return to our base, but the enemy airplanes were still on our trail.

"The aerial combat continued even after we left the scene of severe battle, but we successfully returned to our base. When the plane was inspected, I found that it was riddled with enemy fire, there being no less than 50 bullet holes.

"On our way back to the base, two of our planes were forced down, but the men were later found to have been rescued on an isolated island and on the sea.

"We lost nine planes during the fierce battle, all of which either destroyed themselves by crashing onto the enemy warship or failed to return."

Winant Back in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—John Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, has arrived in New York by clipper plane, according to a New York report received here today. The report stated that Mr. Winant immediately left New York for Washington to confer with President Roosevelt.

Gallant Airmen Who Made Forced Landing Have Thrilling Adventures Before Rescue

The remarkable rescue of the airmen of two planes, which were obliged to make forced landings, one on the surface of the sea, the other on a coral island, after participating in a fierce air battle over a certain area, was reported by a member of the Imperial Navy Press Section to all the Tokyo papers on March 8.

In an interview with the Press Section member, the pilot of the first plane gave a graphic account of how he and his comrades were rescued from their sinking plane by a Japanese battleship. His account follows:

The enemy planes swirled round us, zooming, banking, diving, attacking us from all directions. Three of them came straight for our plane, and we could feel their bullets zipping through the fabric of the wings. We banked to the left, slipped their rush, and emerging behind them, we swerved round, sticking to their tails, and swept them with a hail of bullets.

Two of the planes burst into flames, and spiralled downwards, leaving a trail of thick, black smoke behind them.

Direct Hit Made

The third plane received our bullets in its petrol tank, which spouted out a stream of gasoline as the plane turned upside-down, and hurtled downwards.

Our plane had not escaped unhurt for the left tank and the right engine had been damaged. The speed of the plane dropped alarmingly, and we knew that we could not follow the squadron. We flew low over the sea, almost skimming the surface of the water.

Three of the enemy planes followed us, but two of them were driven off. The remaining plane continued to follow us but it seemed to have exhausted all its bullets for it did not fire at us.

We had finished our bullets too, but we picked up a few that were lying about the floor of the cockpit, and cramming these into the guns, we fired.

The bullets did little damage, and the plane continued to fly with us. What is the matter with that plane? Why didn't it fly back to its aircraft carrier? We banked to the left, turning a complete circle, and came out on top of the other plane. We fired the remaining bullets at the persistent enemy, and this seemed to have the desired effect, for it fled in consternation.

Lost Navigation Map

During the dog-fight in the air, we had lost our precious navigation map. The supply of gasoline was also running out. We headed as best as we could toward our base, and determined to fly till the gasoline ran out.

In front of us we could see the black shoulder of a coral reef bathed with white surf. The wind was against us and the plane could not progress as fast as we desired. The sky became overcast and a storm threatened. In the patrol tank only 20 liters remained.

The sun sank below the horizon and darkness swooped down on us. Our gasoline ran out at last, and we made a forced landing on the surface of the sea.

The water poured in through the bullet holes and the plane began to sink lower and lower. We climbed on to the wings. The night was dark as pitch.

We fired out signal pistols. The fizzing balls of light in the sky were our only hope. One of my companions waved his sword in the darkness. He seemed to be full of spirits.

Suddenly we saw a point of light in the distance. As we watched, a dark shape seemed to be approaching us. Friend or foe?

The dark shape approached closer. "Hoi!" we shouted. But there was no answer. Our eyes had become accustomed to the gloom, and we thought we could make out the shape of a battleship. Hoi!" we shouted again.

This time there was an answer. "Keep up your courage. We're coming!" Friends at last!

We shouted back and forth across the intervening stretch of water, until boats were lowered from the battleship and we were rescued. As we clambered into the boat, the plane sank out of sight beneath the waves.

Relates Harrowing Episodes

The plane which landed on a coral island had been damaged just as it was returning to its base after taking part in the bombing of an enemy aircraft carrier.

Interviewed by the Press Section member, the pilot of the plane related his experiences as follows:

As our squadron began to return to its base, shrapnel struck our plane. The right engine was damaged and our plane began to limp badly. The enemy planes flocked round us, thinking they had an easy prey to kill. The fight in the air lasted 40 minutes. Our petrol tank was pierced by bullets and the vital gasoline was running out.

We made a forced landing on a coral island. We clambered out, glad to stretch our limbs on the golden sands amidst the waving palms. But we were at once surrounded by a vast crowd of black natives, who hemmed us in, chattering excitedly in some unknown tongue.

Treated Royally

When they found out that we belonged to the Japanese Navy, they were very kind to us. They brought us coconuts, which we ate for the first time, and did all they could to make us comfortable.

Two of our comrades had died in the air battle, and we carried their bodies out of the plane. We buried them in the shade of the palm trees.

The next morning, we heard the roar of planes, and our trained ears recognized the sound as that of Japanese planes. The planes flew low over the island, and dropped some sacks of hard bread. We found a message with the bread, reading: "Bear up. We will come for you tomorrow."

The next day, a boat came for us. We returned to Headquarters and reported the sinking of the enemy aircraft carrier. Oh! gallant comrades, rest in peace beneath the shade of the palm trees! Your death has not been in vain.

Dutch Resistance Crumbles in Java

(Continued From Page 1)

Netherlands East Indies on principles of co-existence and co-prosperity for all" was eagerly read by crowds of native residents who expressed unqualified support of the new administration.

Other points of the proclamation were as follows:

1. The Commander of the Japanese Forces shall take over the duties of governor-general.

2. Local laws and administrative organs will remain valid insofar as they don't interfere with military administration.

3. The Japanese authorities will respect lives, religion and rightful property of the people, who in turn, must respect orders of the Japanese Army and official authorities. Wilful violation of Japanese Army orders, communication with enemy, destruction of property or resources and any act calculated to disturb financial and economic conditions will be dealt with severely.

4. Currency within the war zone will be the guilder and military notes.

5. This proclamation will be effective from the date of issue.

TURKS RAID SOVIET CONSULATE-GENERAL

Move Seen as Aftermath of Attempted Assassination on Nazi Envoy to Ankara

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, March 7.—Police authorities of Istanbul raided and examined the Soviet Consulate-General and the office of the Soviet Commercial Attache at 3 a.m. yesterday.

The examination continued for eight hours and as the result, three Soviet officials were arrested and a large quantity of documents were carried away as evidence.

The second examination of the Consulate-General was started at 2 p.m. and was still being continued at 6 p.m. yesterday.

At 8 p.m. on March 5, or the day before the raid, the Turkish police closed the district around the Soviet Consulate-General to general traffic and examined houses within the area. At 6 p.m. on March 6, the police were still examining all those entering or leaving the Russian Consulate-General.

This raid was an aftermath to the attempted assassination of a few weeks ago on the life of German Ambassador to Turkey, Colonel Franz von Papen.

Soviets Behind Move

As the second communique issued by the Turkish Government on March 5 in connection with the incident announced, it was evident that behind the attempted assassination was an intrigue of the Soviet Union.

According to the Turkish Government, the Soviet Government attempted to assassinate Ambassador von Papen and also the Italian Ambassador to Turkey by using Bulgarians and Serbians in order to create strained relations between Turkey and the Axis nations.

Upon the success of the assassination, the Soviets were to instigate the Turkish Government to take up arms against the Axis, rejecting Axis' demands and to draw the British Empire to open the second Balkan front running from Turkey to Bulgaria and Greece in order to restrain the German forces and also to extend the military operation of the Soviets to the Dardanelles Straits under the name of cooperating with Turkey for fighting the Axis.

Anti-Red Feeling Mounts

The recent incident has resulted in heightening the anti-Soviet sentiment in Turkey, and the Turkish Government is expected to investigate the matter thoroughly in disregard of the Soviet protest. Also the Government is believed to demand the Soviet diplomatic officials to leave the country.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Ambassador to Ankara was suddenly called by his Government to return home and it is observed that it is due in connection with the attempted assassination of Ambassador von Papen.

The investigation by the Turkish Government has further revealed that not only the Soviets had attempted to assassinate the German and Italian Ambassadors to Ankara, but also German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop upon his visit to Sofia.

NAZI JOURNAL HAILS NAVY ACHIEVEMENTS

Roosevelt's Plan of Blockading Japan Fails—U.S. Now Isolated

Asahi Service

BERLIN, March 7.—As the War of Greater East Asia progresses favorably for Japan, many expectations harbored prior to the outbreak of the war by the United States and British united front are shattering one after another.

The Zwoelf Uhr, a local German paper, in this connection, today gives the following as some of the most important achievements so far made by Japan at the cost of the enemy's utter destruction of his pre-war dreams:

(1) U.S. Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox used to claim that the world-wide mastery of the sea would be in the hands of the United States and Britain hundreds of years to come. However, in three months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the two countries were completely driven out of the Pacific. Despite his repeated bluff about placing Japan under a strict blockade, Colonel Knox now has to admit that his country is being threatened from both the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Shut Off From Resources

(2) President Roosevelt's plan to impose an economic sanction on Japan has been met with his own country having been shut out from the natural resources of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

(3) The United States' boastful talk of annihilating the Japanese might in the Pacific within a few months is now left with no hope of being realized. Instead the country is now compelled to see with folded arms its bases in the Pacific falling into Japan's possession one after another.

(4) The American Fleet in the Pacific, which was to make a triumphant entry into the harbor of Shonanto, was largely sent to the bottom of the sea by the invincible Japanese Fleet, which now makes the harbor as one of its bases.

(5) The American leaders' advertised plan of reducing to ashes the strategic key points of Japan has ended in a mere deam. The present situation shows the all-sweeping Air Force of Japan bringing terror even to those living in the homeland of the United States.

Japan Dominates Sea

(6) Despite the American desire to place all the Pacific under its control, the Western half of the ocean is now completely under the sway of Japan as the result of the latter's war achievements in the last three months. The Japanese Navy is dominating the seas around Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines.

(7) President Roosevelt's intention of operating the American armed forces in regions as far removed as possible from the homeland has now to be given up, for close to the coasts of the United States, the navies of Japan, Germany and Italy are extending their spearheads.

(8) Official quarters in Washington were reported to have regarded Japan's declaration of war as a suicidal act. Now it is revealed that the United States itself is committing suicide.

(9) The American expectation to see Japan cease fighting in the near future because of its shortage of oil no longer holds in view of the fact the rich oil fields in the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and Borneo have been occupied by Japan.

War Ministry Forms New Artillery Corps For Boys to Supplement Other Youth Units

The War Ministry has decided to form a Boys Artillery Corps during the year to supplement the Boys Air Force, the Boys Signal Corps, and the Boys Tank Corps, according to Domei.

The training of these boys will be divided into six departments:

1. The use of the theodolite in measuring distances.

2. The use of the sound-gauge in determining the position of enemy artillery entrenchments.

3. The use of the camera and the utilization of photographs in determining the position of enemy entrenchments, distances, directions, the sighting of objects, etc.

4. The use of under-water sound gauges in determining the approach of enemy vessels, fixing their position, etc.

5. The use of the altimeter in determining the height, position, direction, etc., of enemy airplanes.

6. The use of the aerial sound-detector in determining the approach of enemy planes, especially during the night.

Those specializing in 1, 2, and 3 will be sent to the Field Artillery School, those in 4 to the Military Heavy Artillery School, and those in 5 and 6 to the Military Anti-Aircraft School. All the boys will be required to remain in school for two years, and new students will be admitted every year.

Admission will be given to those who volunteer for the non-commissioned ranks in the military. Candidates must be between 15 and 18 years of age.

Candidates for admission into the Boys Artillery Corps must send in their petitions, together with a copy of their census registration to the Regimental District Commander of their districts, or to the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of their districts, by May 31. A physical examination of the candidates will be held during August, and those who pass this examination must pass written examinations next.

AFRICAN NATIVES HOPE JAPAN WILL HELP THEM

Nippon's Enemy Is Their Foe Too, Says Moroccan National Party at Tangier

Asahi Service

TANGIER, March 7.—The fall of Singapore has impressed the people in the desert of Africa so much that wherever our motor car with the flag of the Rising Sun passes through the streets, it is an object of interest to all the residents of Tangier. Through a chance talk with an unknown person on the street, we had a good opportunity of meeting the members of the Moroccan National Party.

An outline of their appeal to Japan is as follows:

"In 1890, Emperor Abdura Hamid sent a ship to Japan and cemented friendly relations with the Japanese Government. Since that time, we became brothers of Japan. Singapore has fallen, and the Philippines, Borneo and Java are soon to be occupied by the Japanese Forces.

"Japan has declared that it is the object of her war to liberate the East Asiatic peoples from the rule of the United States and the British Empire. This declaration has heartened us very much. Japan has given liberty to 57,000,000 people in the South Pacific, who were oppressed by the United States and Great Britain."

They explained that racial movement against the United States and the British Empire had already commenced in Africa. At Cairo, Egypt, an anti-British movement has started. Meanwhile, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Emil Fussaim, has left Iraq and is now living in Rome. They mention these facts to thank Japan for starting the war against the United States and the British Empire.

"We eagerly hope Japan will help us because our enemy is also Japan's enemy," they said.

There are 15,000,000 Africans in North Africa, with 7,000,000 in Morocco, 5,000,000 in Algeria, and 3,000,000 in Tunis and those men are now determined to free themselves from the British rule.

Germans Repulse Drives by Soviets In Donetz District

(Continued From Page 1)

sides by Soviet troops. The fourth side, apparently, had been forgotten.

Moreover, the reported annihilation of an entire Soviet cavalry corps by the Germans must have gotten on the nerves of the Soviet High Command, since they are now claiming that a single Russian cavalry squad, consisting as usual of merely a little more than 100 horses and men, has annihilated an entire German SS brigade. Such a tall story even surpasses those told by the famous Baron von Muenchausen.

In the Lowat sector, south of Lake Ilmen, several hundred German bombers, fighters and dive-bombers made mass attacks on Soviet troop concentrations. From the early morning hours until late at night, wave upon wave of German airplanes, favored by excellent ground visibility, bombed Soviet Russian supply columns and troop concentrations. In low-flying attacks, they destroyed enemy nests of resistance, thus paving the way for the German troops to pursue the fleeing enemy. It was pointed out by competent German quarters that at no time during these operations had the enemy's air force been able to intercept the German attackers.

In the port of Tobruk, four British freighters lying along the piers, were sunk by German bombers, thus dealing a heavy blow to the British supply lines to North Africa. Low-dive attacks of German bombers were directed against the Egyptian front railway. East of the border of Libya, two moving trains were so effectively strafed with machine-gun fire that three engines and many coaches were completely destroyed, and the trains were forced to come a dead halt. Also in the Marsa Matruh area, our planes attacked the railway lines at dawn, scoring 17 direct hits on the tracks. Moreover, oil dumps, storage houses and ammunition trucks were blown up at various other places on the North African front.

HITLER PROMOTES RANK OF AIR FORCE GENERAL

Hanns Jeschonnek, Chief of Staff of Reich Luftwaffe, Now Colonel-General

D.N.B.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, March 8.—The Fuehrer promoted the General of the Air Force, Hanns Jeschonnek, in paying tribute to his achievements as Chief of the General Staff of the German Air Force to the rank of Colonel-General.

The newly promoted Colonel-General in the German Air Force, Hanns Jeschonnek, is 43 years old.

In 1915, he joined an infantry regiment as volunteer and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1916. He then joined the air force and received the fighter-badge as well as the badge for having been wounded during the war.

In 1933, Colonel-General Jeschonnek became Chief of the Leader Staff of the General Staff of the German Air Force being promoted at the same time to the rank of Colonel.

During the same year and on the ground of his rendering special services, he became Major-General.

He was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross in recognition of his services rendered during the Polish campaign.

After the successful conclusion of the battle of France, he was promoted to the rank of General.

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RITES FOR DUKE OF AOSTA

Italian Embassy in Tokyo to Hold Memorial Service on Wednesday

In honor of the Duke of Aosta of Italy, late Viceroy of Ethiopia, and Commander of the Italian Forces in East Africa, who died in Nairobi on March 3, a memorial service will be held at the Catholic Church in Sekiguchidai, Koishikawa-ku, at 10:30 a.m. on March 11, according to an announcement from the Italian Embassy here on March 8.

The service is sponsored by the Japan-Italy Association, and those present will be His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, the honorary patron of the Association; Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador to Japan, and all Italians as well as the representatives of Japan, Germany, and all the neutral foreign diplomats in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the Association stated a nation-wide service will also be held in Italy at the same time on the same day.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, March 9

HOCHI—Urgency of State Planning for Industry
MIYAKO—War Front Consciousness
KOKUMIN—Discord Among Allied Nations

Urgency of State Planning For Industry

HOCHI

What commands our keenest attention under the present situation, when the air raid of our mainland has become possible by the enemy, is speedy realization of an industrial State plan for the establishment of a Greater East Asia defense economy on a firm basis.

Since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, thanks to the loyal and gallant activities of the Imperial Forces, brilliant military achievements have been scored on all fronts. In concert with the glorious war results, we must redouble our efforts for the strengthening of defense economy on the home front.

As the prime object of the War of Greater East Asia is the thoroughgoing eradication of American and British influences from East Asia and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the people on the home front, too, must strive for the achievement of this goal in their cultural, thought and economic warfare.

In this connection, thorough destruction of the individualism and liberalism originated in the United States and Britain, needless to say, is an important task imposed on us under the present situation.

As it is well known, the main industrial production centers of this country are concentrated in the Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and North Kyushu districts, which occupy more than 70 per cent of the nation's total industrial production.

The concentration of our industrial plants on the Pacific side was caused as our country depended on the United States for the supply of raw materials since the opening of the country early in the Meiji era.

The concentration of key industries in certain areas is quite unreasonable and dangerous from the standpoint of defense economy. For the perfection of a solid Greater East Asia defense economic structure, careful industrial plans must be mapped out after considering economic, industrial, labor, transportation, resource and other factors. Therefore, the question of industrial distribution in this country must be the first to be settled by the Government.

From a standpoint of the industrial State planning, the industrial centers now concentrated in the Pacific side must be scattered in the Tohoku, Chugoku and Hokuriku districts. Careful consideration must also be given for the establishment of industrial plants in those districts close to the continent and the Southern regions.

Both Germany and the Soviet Union have been avoiding the concentration of their industrial establishments by preparing against possible enemy air raids. Consequently, the establishment of a Greater East Asia Industrial Plan is more urgently needed than ever for this country.

War Front Consciousness

MIYAKO

The glorious victories successively achieved by the Imperial Forces and gallant fighting spirit manifested by our officers and men on the first line front have stirred the people's mind on the home front.

Renewing our determination to serve the State with the same spirit of our heroes on the firing front, we must calmly and assiduously do our best through our occupations.

In his address at the recent gubernatorial conference, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada pointed out that if the people are really conscious of the fact that the entire nation is fighting the present war, fishermen should not be afraid of the appearance of enemy submarines while engaging in their hauling, while no steamer of our nation should hesitate the transportation of necessary materials because of floating mines.

Fully appreciating the true meaning of Navy Minister Shimada's statement, the people must strengthen their determination to carry out construction works successfully in parallel with military operations.

Also at the gubernatorial conference, both Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino stressed the people should not be dazzled by the rich resources in the southern regions, but instead, they must redouble efforts for the strengthening of self-sufficiency, development of natural resources, expansion of industrial production and increase the output of foodstuffs in Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

It is quite erroneous to think that our constructive efforts should be concentrated for the development of resources in the occupied regions in the South alone.

In this sense, the people must fully realize that constructive efforts must first of all be made on the home front. To win the economic war on the home front is the key for the attainment of the final victory in the war.

Discord Among Allied Nations

KOKUMIN

With Japanese military operations in Java Island progressing with lightning rapidity since the landing, the occupation of that island and the entire Netherlands East Indies will not be before long. Under the prevailing situation alone, there are reasons to conclude the Pacific War has ended in the decisive defeat of the Allied nations.

The fall of Singapore undoubtedly meant to the Allied forces the loss of a powerful base for their joint operations. Not only has their joint strategy virtually collapsed but there are indications that their united front is now suffering from discord among themselves.

The escape of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, former Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, to India meant the abandonment of the Allies' military headquarters in Batavia and the collapse of their forces there.

Thus, the Netherlands East Indies is now forced to fight against Japan by its own power being unable to have the aids of the United States, Britain and Australia.

Since the combined fleet of the Allied nations has practically been wiped out as the result of the sea battles of Batavia and Surabaya recently, they have nothing to collaborate with now.

What is more fatal to the Allied forces than the severe setbacks they have thus far suffered is the gradual collapse of their cooperation and the so-called mud-slinging taking place among themselves.

Even the United States and Britain, who are believed to have pledged close collaboration for the conquest of the world, have begun to blame each other.

Australia's ill feelings toward Britain, which came to the surface since the opening of the fighting in the Malay Peninsula were intensified further following the fall of Singapore, which isolated the Commonwealth from British aid. With Premier John Curtin and other high officials of the Australian Government bluntly assailing the insincerity of the British Government, there is danger of a crisis in British-Australian relations.

As for the Netherlands East Indies, we believe it is simply ridiculous than pitiable. Hubertus J. van Mook, Deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, and even the refugee Netherlands Government in London have been severely assailing the British attitude, which has thrown the East Indies into the present predicament. But they have nobody to blame now but themselves as it is the bitter cup they have to drink for their cooperation with the United States and Britain.

Due either to the peoples' willing cooperation with Japan or the foresighted policy of their Governments, Malaya, Burma, French Indo-China and Thailand have saved their nations and peoples from ruin.

Despite this fact, the Netherlands East Indies has been continuing the so-called scorched earth policy. As long as they maintain this policy, nothing can save that country from destruction.

Thus, influences of the Allied nations in Greater East Asia are about to collapse before the Japanese offensives. We believe Burma, Australia, New Zealand and India will cut off themselves from the United States and Britain before long.

We need not worry about our ability for the construction of these regions as Japan's national power is really amazingly great.

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